

# **Notes of Henry J. Mies**

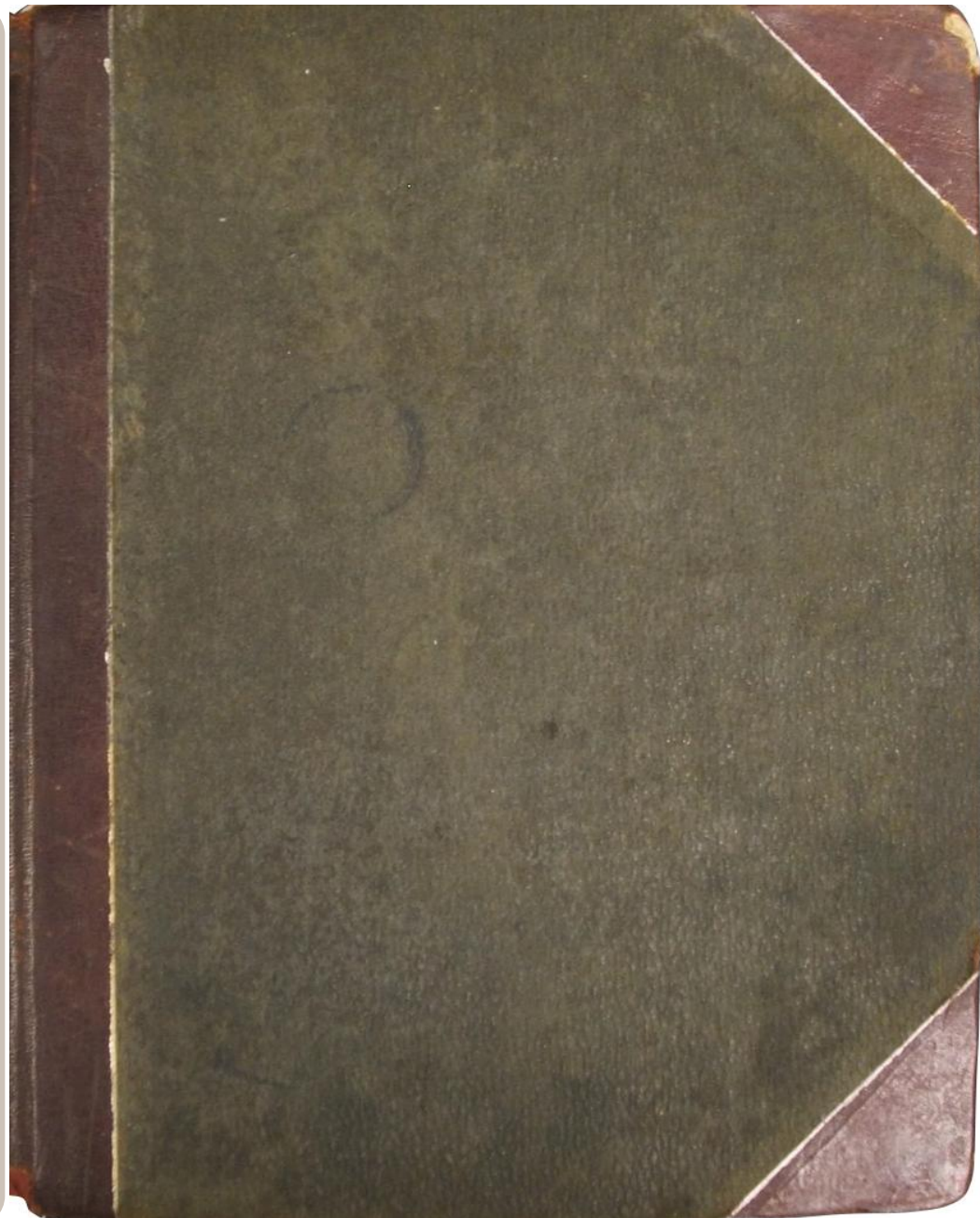
1905-1931

Transcribed by Jonathan Mies

2024

Opposite: front cover of the notebook

01/26/2024





Henry Mies's headstone in Southside Cemetery, Pontiac, Illinois. The headstone is a piece of petrified wood that he found. Photo taken July 2022.

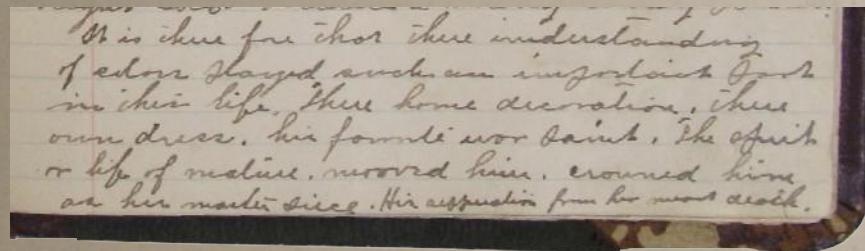


## Preface

Henry J. Mies (1869-1932) wrote these notes between 1905 and 1931. These notes reflect his extraordinary interest in the natural history of Livingston County, Illinois, and the lives of Native Americans and early pioneers in that region. They also describe some of the many artifacts he collected.

These notes were transcribed by Jonathan Mies, one of Henry's grandsons. Efforts to use *Transkribus*, AI powered software for recognition of handwritten text, were not particularly successful. Had the software been trained specific to Henry's handwriting it may have been more effective. The final transcription is largely subject to my imperfect interpretation.

An example of Henry's handwriting, from the bottom of page 53, and its transcription are provided below. Note the misuse of *there* in the first sentence and that *separation* is misspelled in the last sentence.



*It is there fore that there understanding  
of colors played such an important part  
in their life. Their home decoration, their  
own dress, his favorite war paint. The spirit  
or life of nature, moved him, crowned him  
as his master piece. His separation from her meant death.*

While some of Henry's misspellings may have been inadvertently corrected, the more obvious ones, such as *primitive*, *comming*,

*burried*, and a few others, were preserved. Some misspellings in the transcribed document are undoubtedly due to me.

Words that are questionable or groups of characters that could not be interpreted as a word are noted with [?].

Periods and comas, which Henry used freely, are difficult to distinguish in his notes. This, combined with the fact that he commonly did not start his sentences with a capital letter, contributes to the difficulty of transcription and makes for awkward reading.

The reader will note that, although pages 49 to 52 are missing, the text reads correctly from page 48 to page 53. It seems that the two center sheets of the notebook, with its saddle-sewn binding, were removed or fell out before those notes were written.

Transcribed text is set in italic Helvetica and is dark brown or dark blue (pages 88, 89, and 96) to mimic the color of ink in the original notes.

My footnotes on pages 13 and 44 are identified by an asterisk (\*).

A map entitled (footnoted) *Research Work of H. J. Mies — Pontiac, Ill. May 28, 1931* ([hjm\\_map\\_1931.pdf](#)) is an excellent companion to this document. While this map is not specifically referred to in these notes, several locations and events are common to both.

I would like to thank my son, Logan, for introducing me to *Transkribus* and for guiding me in how to use it. I would also like to thank my wife, Heidi, for helping to interpret some of the words that left me puzzled.

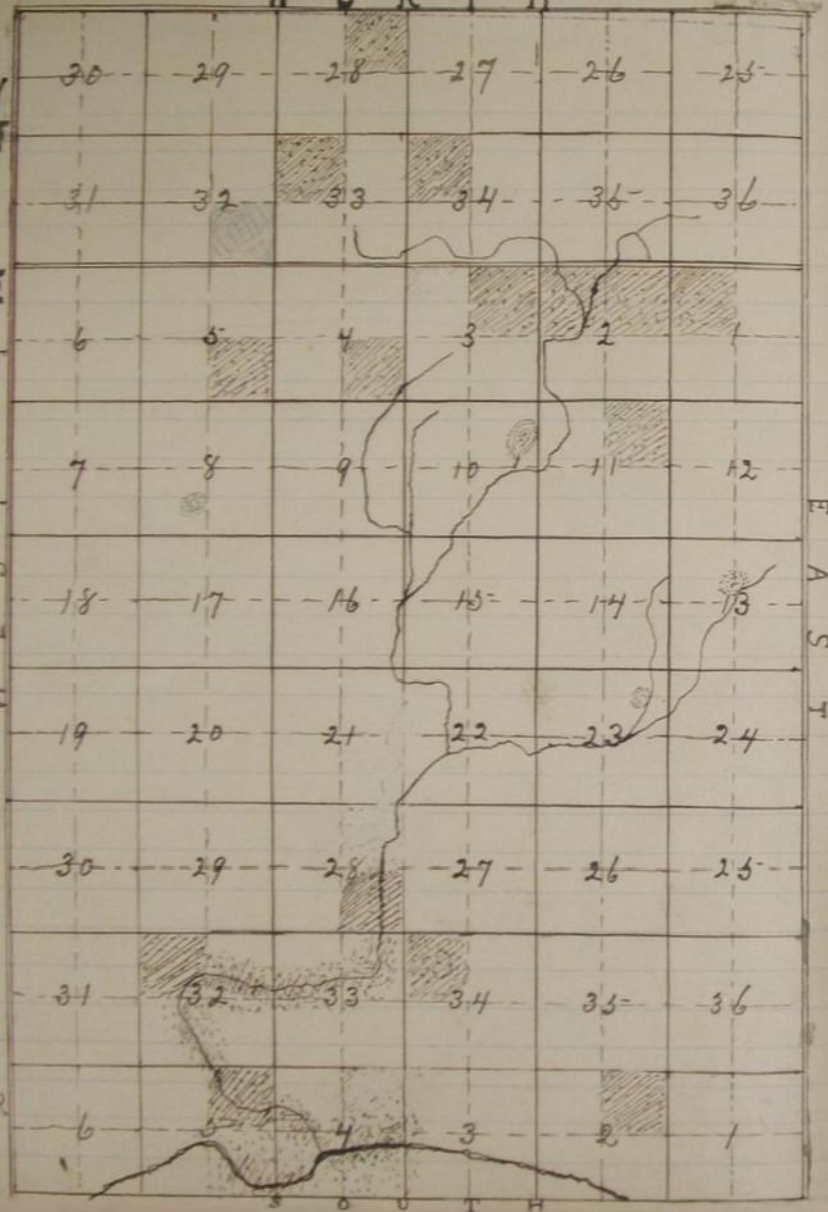
J. Mies  
January 26, 2024

UNION  
TWPSAUNE  
MIN  
TWP

W E S T

E A S T

PROPER



Saunemin, Ill. Jan 9 1905

Map of Saunemin Township also, the lower part of Union Township showing in the dark shade where some of the war weapons and implements of the Primitive Man in my collection have been found, their historical sketch, and full size drawing commencing on page 54, also topography and geological formation of Saunemin Township, its history of the Primitive man and the early pioneers

|        |                   |                    |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Sec 28 | Union Township    | discus             |
| " 33   | " "               | lance head         |
| " 34   | " "               | hunting spear      |
| " 1    | Saunemin Township | rub stone          |
| " 2    | " "               | battle ax          |
| " 2    | " "               | mortar dish        |
| " 3    | " "               | banner stone       |
| " 4    | " "               | " "                |
| " 5    | " "               | " " (lost)         |
| " 8    | " "               | comp fire scene    |
| " 11   | " "               | battle ax J. Smith |
| " 28   | " "               | skinning knife     |
| " 32   | " "               | battle ax H. Hull  |
| " 34   | " "               | " " (lost)         |
| " 2    | " (proper)        | " "                |
| " 5    | " "               | scraper            |
| "      | " "               | celt J. Smith      |
| " 32   | " "               | in Oct 06 J. Smith |



*Sec 8 Saunemin Twpt Sep 1906 Battle Ax by Scott Knights*

*Topography and Geological formation of Saunemin Township. It is a fair representation of the treeless rolling prairies of Illinois. The north of the township shows the edge of the watershed, being a little below the divide of the Vermillion and Illinois rivers. It is slightly rolling, while two or three tier of sections below the first are more level and plateau. The south is very level and is marked by the boundary of the sluggish Vermillion. This stream flows about one tier of sections below the original boundary line making an average depth of about seven sections. The streams have their origin in the north, and follow the valley land marked by the glacial action in a south west course and not marked by many tributaries. between these streams beginning with the second tier of sections and in many places including the third and fourth tier is marked with a level plateau land not as rich in volcanic silt, also of a finer texture, and an absence of slough, which in an early time was a sure indication of its type and peculiarity. The rich valley land borders the streams that enter the township from the east, which seems to be the nature of glacial deposit, also some accumulations. The north averages very rich in glacial deposit not having been carried away, the glacial action having lost its momentum in coming up to the water shed. The traces of many ice bergs still remain as is shown by the many pockets or sloughs in*

many of these decayed rushes are found at a depth from ten to twenty feet, showing the original deposit. On the second tier, section ten an ancient lake can be traced this and a few springs were the general water supply. There were no steams and the sluggish Vermillion was one vast swamp. Along the south boundary line is marked a peculiarity of glacial action, the extreme west which the outlet of the river has a very rich deposit, also the extreme east, both of these sections are marked with some timber, between these points the glacial action has either carried away or left a lighter deposit, as it is marked with a thinner and more compact soil. There does not seem to be any shelving of land, but a natural drainage to the south or south west, except in Sec 34, being nearer the river, makes the elevation more prominent, which is the ending of another ridge that enters the town-ship at the east side a little below the center about two sections wide, and extending in about three deep. it is slightly rolling, the water shed being both north and south into steams leading to the vermillion. The glacial markings are of the early Wisconsin glaciation. This drift covers the entire town ship from 100 to 200 or more feet deep. the top soil is from a few inches to two and a half feet deep, underlayng this is a very rich clay formation, but few gravel pockets are found indications of gravel is found along stream in Sec 28. There

is little sand found, a few streams from the north-east show a small deposit of sand and fine quartz in the soil. The west half of the north tier Sec 4 and 5 showed a glacial deposit of boulders weighing from a few hundred pounds to ten ton. Two were so large that they could not be handled, one in the south half of the north west quarter was burried. the other a very large flat surface on the north half of the south east quarter was covered up.



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*History of the primitive man of Saunemin Township. The name of the township reminds of its origin. It was named after a Subchief called (Saunemin) under Chicago, the great chief of a confederation. History records them as the first inhabitants calling them Illini Indians (which means superior men) composed of the Peorias, Cahokias, and Kaskaskias. Against this federation the Kickapoos, Pottawotamies and Miamis combined their forces for war of extermination. a long and bloody struggle followed. The Illini made their last stand to battle at Starved Rock in LaSalle Co, in 1774 but were defeated. The victorious tribes had trouble in dividing the territory which could only be settled by a war among them selves. In this struggle the Kickapoos + Pottawotamies combined their forces against the Miamis. This was a fierce and bloody struggle of short duration, but undecided to the combatants. A Council was then held and the terms agreed to were that the Miamis should select 300 warriors, the Kickapoos and Pottawotamies the same number, these 600 braves the pride and flowers of their race should meet in combat to decide the trouble. This fight took place on the bank of the Sugar Creek. the signal to commence when the sun rose. it lasted all day, and at the setting sun which closed the day there remained twelve warriors. five were Miamis and seven Kickapoos and Pottawotamies. There is no great record of this in history, but this fight could never be equaled by the white man for courage and endurance*

Their cause was for home and a territory for their maintenance. The Miamis losing their territory retired to the east side of the Wabash River and became the Ohio Indians leaving this section of the country for ever. The Kickapoo and Pottawotamies then divided the land between them selves and the old indian trail is in this County passing near Olivers Grove and ran north east coming from the south west. It passed close to the large oak tree on the west side of the main road south of Chatsworth. This remained the dividing line up to 1836 when they were taken by the government and put west of the Mississippi River. The Pottawotamies camped on the Vermillion River along their territory north west of Kickapoo Grove is now (Olivers Grove). The Kickapoo about 700 in number erected a council house and erected a village of the east side of Indian Grove south of Fairbury, but in 1830 moved to Kickapoo Grove here they erected a large substantial and permanent council house, this house was erected not far from where the large oak tree stood near the trail. here an exact census was taken and they numbered 630 souls. In 1832 a mission was established and father Walker a Methodist Minister conducted the services. His home was in LaSalle Co. and in his old age would travel this distance and all the compensation he asked for this service was food for himself and horse and a place to rest at night. The Indians had great respect for him and no matter how far away on their hunting expeditions,

would return on a Saturday night if they expected father Walker and hear him preach Sunday morning. This is how the services were conducted. in the center of the ground a fire was kindled and over this hung the kettles in a line. this had the nature of a public dinner of which the whole tribe partook. The men were grouped on one side, the women on the other, at one end the children, at the other end the preacher. two men stood near the children to see that order was kept. after the services the kettles were removed and dinner was served out in wooden bowls and trenches, with ladels and spoons of the same material. The dinner generally consisted of venison coon oposum turtle fish and other animal food they could obtain with corn, beans and potatoes all boiled together. Franklin Oliver was the only white man who resided with the indians, afterwards owning the land, and the Grove bears his name. The name Kickapoo Grove having almost faded from the memory of the early pioneers. The indians could neither read nor write and it did not matter much if they had Bibles or not, Walker conceived the idea of making a number of boards, and carving on them some text of the scripture. These boards were made from walnut lumber, and were held sacred by the indians and protected with utmost care. They called them prayer boards. Franklin Oliver says one board bears special mentioning. on it were carved the ten commandments five on one side and five on the other.



Walker succeeded in converting two of the Kickapoos and they went as missionaries to their old enemies the Miamis across the Wabash River, their names were Little Doctor and Cornstalk. They were much respected by them, and exerted a great influence for good. The Kickapoo were not long established in their new homes when they experienced the cold winter of 1830 to 31. They suffered untold hardship. The storms of that winter were very ^ to all kind of game. Deers by the hundred starved to death. The snow fell to a depth on the level of four feet followed by a drizzly rain turning to sleet, followed by intense cold weather. Then supplies ran very short at times that it became necessary to occaisionaly sacrifice a pony, only four white settlers experienced the same winter in the County V M Darnall near fairbury. L Payne, and Srac[?] Jordan near Cheona and Frederick Rook near Pontiac. Indian hunting expeditions were carried on as late as the 50's by Chief Pontiac, but more so by Chief Shabbona. the latter did not molest the white settlers. He was the chief of the Pottawotamies also the head chief of three great nations the Ottawas Chippawas and Pottawotamies and in their council was tried and found guilty for aiding the early white settlers. This is how it was that he remained among the white settlers till he died of broken heart in July 17 1859 and was permitted to roam over the prairies as well. The Chief a white man's friend a traitor to his tribes, has linked to him the

history of the early pioneers never to be forgotten. He was second in command to Tecumseh and was by his side when he fell, and ordered the retreat. He then made a vow to the great spirit, that if he was led to a place of saftey, he would never take up tomahawk against the pale face. He was convinced that they were their equal in strength and courage, superior in knowledge. It was a trying ordeal for him, where the great Sauk Chief Black Hawk at his war dance, the day after Stillmans terrible defeat, saying to him permit your young men to unite with mine to exterminate the pale face. Chief Shabbona laid his right hand on Black Hawk's left sholder, saying the pale face will bring an army like the leaves on the trees and sweep you into the ocean beneath the setting sun. Having now turned a deaf ear to Black Hawk and knowing his intentions, he carefully withdrew from their war dance near the noon of night and mounted his favorite pony on his mission of mercy. The distance to travel was 100 mi or more in a straight line, but the settlers were scattered but with the aid of his oldest son Pype or (Pipper) they rode Pype to the west. Shabbona to the east, with but few exceptions they heeded the warning. He had warned the Indian Creek settlers, but thinking they might not heed him, rode back and begged them to flee, as they could not resist the frenzied attack of Black Hawk. Here sixteen men women and children were scalped. Again he proved his loyalty to the white man, acting as guide for General \*Atkins who pursued Black Hawk

\*General Atkinson was in overall command of U.S. forces during the Black Hawk War (1832) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_Atkinson\\_\(soldier\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Atkinson_(soldier))

through the Winnebago swamps. He also acted as guide for surveying expeditions in the north west territory. Once in 1827, one of the party from New York gave him a coin as a token, marking on it his initials. The chief kept the coin, and 20 or 25 years latter met the giver on the streets of Ottawa and to prove that he knew him showed the coin, a case of never forgotten fidelity. and once on a hunting expedition, he gathered his braves around a frightened plow boy who with ox team was breaking the prairie sod, explaining to them that the pale face "heap plow" and pointing to the west said that they would plow up to the Mississippi. The father of waters and then way, way, beyond that we some times marvel at the unfoldment of their minds, their governing power and how in their great Council, their oratory stands a marvel of their time and age. Under section three of the treaty of Prairie du Chien between the Pottawotamies, Ottawas and Chippawas, and the United States of July 29-1829 all the land lying in northern Illinois was acquired by the United States except at Paw Paw Grove two sections were reserved for a home for Shabbona and on this he remained with his tribe till 1835 when they were taken west of the Mississippi River. He returned in 1850 to collect his rent, but found it in hands who had obtained government patents. Pen can not portray his feelings We was now 76 years old. here he had lived so many years, here were buried his twin boys, also his wife, who lost her life while fording the Illinois River,

not far from Seneca. Painting his face black he fell prone over the graves he ate or slept not, but constantly beat his breast weeping and wailing until he grew wan and weary, when his powerfull intellect, wavered, tortured and fell. He was found lying upon the ground away up on Rock Creek in Kendall Co. Some good Samaritan brought him back to life again. His few remaining years he spent his time with his tribe in the west also among his few friends here, til in 1857, when L. P. Sanger, father of Mr. George M. Pullman was instrumental in raising 500.00 \$ to purchase 20 acres south west of Morris for his home. It was here that the old Chief died of broken heart July 17-1859. He was buried near Morris, and by his side slumbers the remains of his wife Miomex or Cocouka, Mary his favorite daughter his little grand daughters Mary Okonto and Metwetch and his nieces Chicksaw and Soco. These historical facts are gathered from men that knew him, and with whom I came in contact with and while our County and township are linked to him as his hunting ground, his never dying frendship to the Pale Face, that this was written to his memory to the memory of the noble old Chief Shabbona

Chief Shabbona was born in Canada about 1780 of the Ottawa Tribe. He married a daughter of a Pottawotamie chief, and according to custom became a Pottawotamie.



*Mr R. L. Holduage say that Chief Shabbona was given a place on the island or platform, when Lincoln and Douglas had their joint debate at Ottawa in 1858.*

*Shabbona in his night ride, warning the settlers, used three ponies  
A painting of Chief Shabbona, from life can be seen in the Historical Building Chicago.*

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### *Personal History*

We followed the great rush period and was one of the early settlers of Saunemin Township, emigrating here from La Salle Co. Ill. making the trip with a team and wagon all of our belongings in this, also a cow tied behind. locating in the north part of the township late in the fall of 1869. I was but a babe in my Mothers arms. The early former days are stamped indelibly on my memory. I was born in an old log cabin erected by my Grand father in La Salle Co. being one of her early pioneers and one of the Cholera victims. when that dread disease played havoc in 1847. and 48. When a little boy I would often listen to my Grand Mother who in her quaint way would often tell thrilling tales of indian massacres, of the Black Hawk war, or the strong will of the early pioneer, also from my father I would licken to indian tales, as he bad spent years among them, also came in contact with the primitive man in the wilderness of many other Counties. So it came about that when he would find the implements, and war weapons of the primitive man in turning over the prairie sod, would save them telling us of their use and purpose, these and others I have preserved

and classed as best I could, that the coming generation or those interested may know and read of the struggles of the early pioneers, and the primitive man before them.

It might do to mention the conditions that make it possible to find their weapons. This open prairie country was an ideal grazing ground, also the abundance of sloughs, a place for fowl and fish also an abundance of straw-berries (wild) the soil productive, that while camping here, their corn, potatoes, beans and such could be raised that there would be plenty in store for them during the winter In Sec 10 an ancient take can be traced. in Sec 13 there was a large spring, and in the dry summer of 1887 was cleaned out, and bones by the wagon load were thrown out. deer bones, buffalo bones. there seemed to be bones of all sizes showing plainly what the prairie was inhabited with, and the many struggles that took place there, some no doubt were either killed or wounded by the primitive man. There war weapons are very scarce there, but as this spring is situated in a ravine. are no doubt covered up by washing of land while being cultivated. There no doubt were battels fought, to account for us finding so many arrow points and other weapons, on



*about a section of land. There do not seem to be any mounds to show that theyburried their dead here but to account for this, they only made the open prairie their camping grounds in the summer or a short stay on their hunting expeditions while the older ones would have permanent wigwams and council house near some timber. There they would also locate theirburrying ground. The nearest indian burrying ground is nearly 13 miles, near Pontiac. There do not seem to be any mounds in this township and my knowledge on archaeology would be so vague that I could not say. In the center of the township there seem to be some peculiar elevations of land. but I could not say what origin. In Sec. 8 on a hill was located either a camp fire or signal fire, as a ring was formed with stone, this elevation is on a level plateau country and a fire could be seen for miles, in the same section the illumination of the Chicago fire could be seen the distance eighty miles or more. In the same section Sec 8, not far from the signal fire, or camp fire was located a battle ax was found by scott knights in 1906.*

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*Recollections of the early pioneer*

The early settlers began to settle in Saunemin Township in the extreme south west, which was the timber section and today known as the Five Mile Grove. about 1852 and 3 is when the first entry for land was made following up a year or so latter by the settlers. In 1853 not once six settlers had located and built. In 1852 Pontiac had but seven people. Dwight in 1856 had but four houses. This was about the time the first Rail Road, the Alton came through and established three towns. The ones above mentioned besides Odell. The early settlers locating here before the Rail Road had long trips to market. their grain was hauled 50 to 60 mi and then to Chicago, the live stock cattle, sheep or hogs would be driven to Chicago nearly 90 mi. The opening of the Illinois and Michigan canal in 1848, opened new towns for the early settlers and some of the houses were built from lumber hauled with ox teams from Morris. Stone were hauled from joliet. The bricks for building chimneys were hauled many miles. as not many were made. Pontiac latter on made brick by hand or tamping the clay while in the hopper. and pressed through the form by ox or horse power. one of these old sweep mills could be seen at Pontiac about 1895. showing a great contrast between the old

and new or present method. This timbered part was bought up by the early settlers in small lots securing them selves with fuel for the winters. many others who could not secure a timber lot would haul coal 40 mi or more. Streator and Harts Graval, as it was called was the nearest coal bank. The ox teams aid the breaking of the prairie sod up till about war times, or the commencement of the great push period from 1865 to 70. The emigrants, as they were called with their prairie schooner, or covered wagon, seemed to be attracted here, by cheap land, or grazing advantages and seemed to come from the north + north west or the older settled parts where grazing wasbecoming prohibited and here water and grass was plenty and free. It had always been known as a great swamp country not fit for man or beast to live in till it became necessary. Many were the trials and hardships of these early settlers such an abundance of water and such a rich growth of grass and rushes which yearly decayed, also the ponds being stagnant water covered in the summer with a green scumb. It meant ague a shakng chill lasting nearly all summer, and no medical skill, but their own experience of this malairia. Live stock would also be affected and often a great loss when this stagnant water had to be used. In the dry years water

became scarce, and the only resort was to dig a hole in these ponds, but the soil did not act as a filter, as any one could detect the stagnant or slough smell of the water. The abundance of water filling up these sloughs in the early spring and summer, brought an abundance. of animal life. Frogs, there seemed to be no limit their numbers would sing and croak the long night through. ~~impossible to sleep without putting~~ ~~batting in the ears.~~ later on the misquito had its reign. they would hang like a dense cloud around these stagnant sloughs, which was an ideal breeding place and woe to the animal that would venture near for a drink of all the insects the green head or called "horse fly" was the most vicious also as abundant, and animals would become crazed when attacked by them. It became a common phrase for a minister to say. I have a charge in the horse fly district, which meant central Illinois, or especially Livingston Co. Fish were very plentiful in these deep sloughs, especially if there had been some wet seasons in succession and were mostly the cat fish or bull head. as to the water fowl, there was an abundance. living on game which was so plentiful could hardly be equaled anywhere. Geese, ducks and cranes would migrate. here by the thousands in the early spring



and all night long their cries could be heard. it seemed the disturbance came about mostly for need of standing or wading room. It was not an uncommon thing to see a boy on horse back having a long whip with a cracker keeping the geese and ducks from lighting on a new sown field of oats or wheat. How different with the boy of the day. The prairie chickens came next, they were also very plentiful. of the wild animals there not not so many. deer were quite plentiful, but the fox badger or smaller animals were not so abundant. The gray prairie wolf was common and were some times seen while at work in the fields. A fox chase was the boys delight and a mild day in the winter was selected while there was snow on the ground horses and hounds were used and a large circle formed. The snow would gather in the tail till at last he would succumb to its weight. Delivering grain or going to market was a tedious trip. all night long the farmer could be heard comming home. The most of the day was taken up to make the trip, and most of the night the return. There were no laid out roads no land marks except the few settler homes to guide one on the prairie. There was but one lone tree (elm) for miles around that stood in the adjoining township west, some of these early settlers had guides, such as a furrow plowed or following the ravines. One furrow was in the

north west of the township, led from Union township to Pontiac, each traveler was at liberty to select his own road so there became no worn path, many were the waiting and watching and a light kept burning at the window on a dark night for the Father, Brother or traveler who was finding his way home and many were the songs sung by the night traveler. and the noise of the wagon would seem to lend a charm, to inspire the singer on to break the solitude around him. The grammar could easily rank first, and many were the songs that came to him on these nights in a far away land, so strange to him. Many an amusing incident has occured to the traveler lost on these prairies, or that sleep overcame them, or trusting to their noble horses to find the way, sometimes these hungry horses would find a hay stack on the open, or in the farm yard. would take the sleeper on with them, into a pond where they had gone for water, and were mired fast. There is one thing especially to a new country that should not be overlooked. It is their sociability and willingness to help one another, and as neighbors were far between, it would not be an uncommon sight to see a family in the old farm wagon with a board for a seat, a spring seat was not known or thought of, going to visit

a neighbor, or that the good wife would take the dough along to make bread at the place she would visit or on long winter nights sleigh loads would gather at some home to play cards or pass the time some way. We sometimes hear them say when a ban[?] is [?] on some amusement. I use to do that and was a church member too. Give us the good old times, when we could go and visit all day enjoy our dancing, music, card playing, our lyceums, debatings, spelling match, the maple sugar candy, husking bees, our pumpkin pies and hard cider, or the feast we would have in harvest times, when the call came to help bird[?] in stations or the fox hunt or deer hunt, when the prairies would be fired in circles to scare the deer. all of these arouse the memory, for they are fast slipping away, and will soon be forgotten. The long winter night's were lone some not many books to read the mail might not be had but once a month or longer, as provisions was laid in store for nearly all winter and there would be no great need of going to town unless the trip could be made easily. a little latter a mail route was established and those living near the center of the township were better accommodated, as this is where the post office was located, bringing mail twice a week. The postman going from Pontiac to a point in Iriquois Co.

on the I.C.R.R. This was continued up till the Wabash R.R. was built in 1880. At this P.O. center a store was conducted, a church erected in 1872 the center school, or old bethel, which was erected in the early 60's. this is all there is left there to day of this little inland town. The Church & store were moved to where the village now stands. At the school house the town meeting, and business was done, voting for president, a black smith shop was located not far from this center. A doctor had made his home near here to practice, taking the place of another old doctor, who was one of the first to be among the early settlers. when he could not be had, doctors were called from other towns, making many of their trip on foot 20 to 30 miles. This was the cheapest mode of traveling. Buggies were not thought off, and woe to the one that brought one, as fingers would be pointed at him, for such an extravagance. A shoe makers shop was also carried on, and a boy could have his mending done, while he waited, and well he might wait for he only had but the one pair. There were rough cow hides, two or three sizes to large, so that more than one pair of socks or foot rags could, be worn, also some allowance made shrinkage. some times



a young man could afford two pair, one a thin light pair for Sunday wear, coming to church as often as possible and could show off with more pride than the boy of to-day with his patent leather shiners. The heavy cow hide boots, and the typical school boy and the paper collar [^] are no more, his long bushy hair, blue overalls, long corista[?]boush[?] or blouse. big boots, and woe to the boy that got them too small and would have to kick the door casings on walls to get into them, after drying and shrinking during the night. two or three suits of clothes are in the winter, having no under clothes, wearing his last summer suit that he had almost out grown, putting his last or larger suit on for outside wear, all of this seems but a dream. The good house wife did all this sewing by hand. There were no sewing machines and even up till in 1870 would cost from 80 to 100 dollars. Think of her toil in a large family where all this sewing, even the spinning and weaving was done, stop a moment and say Bless her, hers was a great field of labor, and many were her trials, and many are the tender memories that cling to her, as to those that would gather around the fire place in those early log cabin homes. Many were their hard ships, and the advancement slow

and not until the two rail roads were built in the township the Wabash and the I.C.R.R. did it open greater opportunities to them, also another great factor, the tileing and draining the land. These were great simulants and made a marvelous change in the wealth of the township. The Five Mile Grove before this had been the center of all enterprise. The 4 of July demonstrations were held here. The township cemetery located here. Boaring for coal in 1866. The first school built here a rude log house in Sec 32 the first teacher is living yet, having taught there in 1854 and 5. Many of the first schools were in session 5 1/2 day a week. The great drainage ditch made by California Smith to drain a section of that country. The runaway negro that was protected by some of the abolitionists during war times and escaped via the underground rail way. How this act was resendid by others and the Golden Circle organized, and how they came to disband after one of their meeting at Old Bethel, the draft was read to six of their number. How the Grange of the early 70's flourished, their yellow sashes and banners waving but a short time. The short life of the alliance in the 80's. The meeting of the farmers and

the rail way officials, the farmers striving hard to make the appearance as representing the wealthy class, feeling as if in the presence of great men. How a few old timers would come to the village with bare feet up to 1884+5 Many are the recollections, many are the pages that could be written. Their work is and should not be forgotten. The sad times telling of poverty, the many calls of the sheriff have memories of their own. The plodding plow boy, his faithful wife have subdued the sod, battling against years of famine when army worms would cut down their wheat, rust would blight the small grain, or be taken by chinch bugs, grass hoppers or other insects. They have seen marvellous changes, in the place of the hand scythe came the cradle, the mower, self rake marsh harvester, and last the binder to tie the sheaf. The ox yoke, the wood mould board pairie plow has been laid aside, the sod that they have turned, has been buried on them. This was a noble work, the achievement of their labor, stands a lasting monument for all time.

The lone elm tree south + west of Eylon Ill was planted by Mr Hayes. one of the first settlers. He lived but a short time and was buried a short distance south east of the tree on the open prairie. The tree was the cow boy + cattles shade, so remained stunted, and as it is seen to day, it shows a heavy base, age, but not so very large.



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*On page 48, I joke of an indian being a coward. The indian was very religious, and believed most firmly in a supreme being, also a happy hunting ground for the good and brave indian, but for the coward there was no house of rest.*

*It is sad indeed that so much of our American Indian traditions and legends are lost. The Indian was a great story teller also a great boaster in regard to his bravery. His story telling of legends and other stories were of a high moral value. His legends most of the spirit world + were blended given time and color from nature, and the water, the wind, flowers, trees and many other things were interblended and were given voices or spirits or had been his associates. It is not strange thus that by their desire, or from their interpretation in prayer would select names that would designate or give them rank, their language or their singing at times of peace or feast would be of a musical rhyme and soft we are many times reminded of this at the effect of time, of the names of some Indian maiden, the names of rivers, valleys, mountains, either and such bear us out. This is really all we have left, the names remind us of their historical traditions. Our Township is named after a sub chief under Chicago. Our County seat is named after a great Indian chief. We should record, love the association, and traditions of the past. It was the ebb and flow of the human race.*

*A brief sketch of the tools, instruments, and war weapons of the primitive man in my collection found in this locality. The battle ax and ungrooved celt would be classed as the most important, as a warrior would not be equipped for war or hunt without these. It took time patience and great skill for the workman to make a perfect balanced ax or celt. These weapons were highly prized and handed down from Father to Son, or hipr[?] in the tribe. We are supposed to find some fine specimens in this locality and wonder how they came to be lost, but when we consider the stone age and specimens showing the paleolithic and neolithic age of the primitive man, and the many changes or events that could take place such as would fall to the lot of a roaming people, their many hand to hand encounters in defenses, or for their maintenance in the pursuit of game, all this would account for some being left here and there to tell the story of other days. Their history reveals a great deal to the collector and are highly prized. For they realize it is indeed a rare thing for a warrior to lose his best weapon, or in comparison for a white man to lose his rifle and besides being scarce or rare for all warriors dice[?] nor sorriess[?] them.*



*They were made by the wearing or grinding process using harder stone.*

*The specimens found here are of the glacial granite, showing that a lasting and durable stone was selected.*

*The sharpening was sometimes done by the grinding of two axes, so as to save time and labor.*

*This weapon was fastened or bound with hide to a sharp stick, and could be handled with great skill even in riding their ponies, or in defense, could be thrown with great accuracy. for this was one of the great past times throwing the ax or celt at some mark.*

*The celts were the old type of tomahawks (untill the iron ones came into use through the contact with the white man.*

*When not in use, they were carried in the belt or under the twisted rope that was made from the inner bark of the elm tree. This rope was also a very necessary thing to tie their captives with.*

*The next rare specimen found would be the lance or hunting spear point, these were fastened to a long shaft and could be used in close range, or thrown some distance.*

*The hunting spear was used mostly in the pursuit of game, being notched so it could be securely fastened, also of a heavier type.*

*The lance heads used in battle, to break the enemys front or break a charge, also to be thrown.*

*The lance in my collection is a splendid specimen nearly six inches long and accurate chipping.*

*The other weapon found would be along the same line, such as having cutting edges. The leaf shape scraper, skinning knife and evan the cutting lance*

*The leaf shape scraper are quite plentiful. some show much skill. It was used by hand, for many purposes, especially scraping the hides for tanning, also used by the squaws to work the soil that seed could be planted.*

*The skinning knife was some times notched and fastened to a handle. showing fine chipping in the full or cutting edge, and a most dreaded weapon. In battle it was used for a dagger or to scalp the enemy, also for skinning animals. It would seem a marvelous feat when we examine the edges of these stone skinning knife, to see what a dreaded tool they are in the hands of a dextrous warrior. There tools are not very plentiful and I have but a few that are found in this locality.*

*The war points arouse our curiosity, being a weapon of the Paleolithic age, some fine specimens are found, some points have as many*

as three others four points or corners sharpened. This was a very heavy weapon or club, and at the end where the points were fastened it was made much larger so that the stone points could be set or fastened all around.

It was a heavy but dreaded weapon in close quarters, for it answered the two purposes of crushing and cutting.

The heart shaped flints or arrow points found here, show the skill of many workman, I can hardly do their work justice, for the workman must have been indeed skilled to make them so perfect, and as so many have been found in this locality.

also the finding of some flakes, show that many were made at this camping place.

They were mostly made by the older warriors.

Those most skilled at it, and made by the clamping forces, where two border stone were set in a frame having a small opening or jaw like, also the gouge or punch was used.

Little do we realize the skill it took, for our workman of today with his steel tools could not make a barb so light and durable as that of the primitive man's, but to them it was a art handed down or taken up by the most skilled ones, and so proficient would he become that many could be made in a short time.

Among the lot are many different types, and will try and describe a few of the best, and those used for different purposes.

The long and short beveled notched barb was meant to rotate while in flight. I can hardly tell the object of this, but the few I have makes me class them, for it shows that the workman by sharpening it this way could make it rotate.

A few others are made so they could be extracted and used again, and a few of the same class that have a double surface, having the harpoon form, but the cutting lobe is given a different slant, and also sharpened, so it cuts or clears it self in extracting.

a few others called the wounding arrow, and this type was given an extra long lobe, but it depended on the touch the warrior gave it when sent on it's mission either to kill or wound.

In the lot are many different types of base or shaft, where the barb was fastened to the stem, such as the very crowning base, some of the square, some of the indented, also of a few of the try notched base these are very rare, and do not know why they were made in that shape, except a type from the hands of a certain workman.

The notches in the base also have their



pecularity, such as deep and shallow cutting, but this may be more from the different workman, but as it is such an important part it must be considered, for here the barb was secured to a shaft by cord mad from Laides[?] and such other wrapping as could be secured. One is bewildered when he gives it a thought, to see the skill used by the primitive man in fashioning his weapons  
 A few drills, both the slender and blunt types have been found, and one specimen a fine one is sharpened at both ends (of the slender type) and the ends beveled back also sharpened, and would class it as a hieroglyphic pencil. The method of drilling was by the half rotation, feeding sand and water. The blunt drill for drilling the shallow depression in stone for the cups of the medicine man. The slender drill for deep holes such as in their emblems and pipes.  
 The discus is made of glacial granite used in a game called \*Chung Kie. It has depressions on both sides, so it can be thrown as a weight. Some small round stores used a marbles these and the discus are the only things found that they used in their games.  
 A few other round but more oblong were used as hammer stones. sewed in a sack

and fastened to a short stick, answering[?] the same purpose as a battle ax.  
 A few rub stones are found. these were used in rubbing down hides, grinding roots and parched corn, and as a mortar dish was found, it shows that they did most of the summer camping on these prairies, and may be raised their own corn while here.  
 All the barbs are of the chert stone or called flint, and some flakes are splendid fine [fire?] flints, and may be used for that purpose.  
 I have one barb not finished that is of a different stone, but on account of its grain could not be worked, it belongs to the coral family, and called chain coral. It is quite a curiosity, for the work on it shows that this glacial deposit could not be flaked.  
 A few good spear both bird and fish. These were of a lighter type, also fastened to a long shaft same as a lance head.  
 The barbs notched were fastened to a shaft having feathers near the end to balance it in its flight, when sent from the bow  
 The barbs were carried in a quiver, and when necessary some were poisoned so the least wound would cause death to the enemy.  
 This describes many of the different types, but there is much to know yet, and these are

only a few found here.

In the lot are two Banner Stones. There are made of varigated slate, used in their religious rites[?] or carried as emblems and belong to the Mound Builder Race. A hole is drilled through them so they could be fastened to a rod[?] or carried by a string.

They show much skill in shaping, and are very rare specimens. A drawing and full description is given on another page, also many of the other specimen have drawing and better description on other pages.

This historical sketch of weapons, tools implements and such was found in this locality, and drawing and record kept in this book, and this sketch is rather in a condense form as to their use and purpose.

The Tomahawk on page 97 is called an Indian war hatchet, also were used in their councils as the pipe of peace. The bowl for tobacco being filled in the top, also used in their war dances. It was the highest prized war weapon they had, and the most dreaded by the pale face. It fell in their hands through barter, and some times through war in contact with the white men or early explorers, traders and such. It was brought here from the foreign

countries, and hand forged, so can not be claimed as belonging to the indian handi craft, but the name Tomohawk is of indian origin, and the stone tomahawks (celts or original ax) lost its name and the white mans tool became the Indians war hatchet or Toma hawk. They were indeed rare, and possessed only by the chiefs, and a few of the best warriors who secured them through the killing of the early trappers, it was their general tool and took the place of an ax. The smaller ones were greatly admired and even decorated, and kept in their council houses, and when in common[?] with white men, was called the pipe of peace.

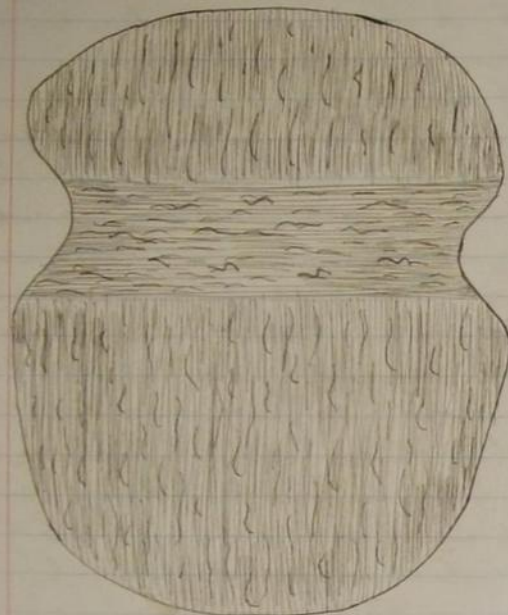
Learning the line of Indian war weapons most sacred thing he could possess was his charm or medicine sacks. The warrior when reaching maturity or when he felt ready, and anxious to become a warrior would now rightly come into possession of his medicine sack. This came from the medicine man, who gave them often much ceremony. His authority ranked very high, and had to pass through a severe test ordeal when a candidate for this high place. The



young warrior first task of bravery and manhood was to take his medicine sack his favorite implements of war, leave camp, and after fasting, praying and preparing for a few days, would now be ready to slay his enemy or the wild beast of the forest. His delight would be to return with a scalp, which would secure him a place in the council, but well satisfied to return bearing the wild beast of the forest, and if he proved a coward, he would be branded a squaw man, and with the squaws remained at camp, and aid the labor, and hardly ever married. The warriors medicine sack is some thing the pale face could not procure. In speaking of his not marrying, it was not prohibited, but no Indian maiden would marry a coward.

It was indeed a great event for the braves and Indian maidens when the braves came back from hunting expeditions or wars, the bold and spirited warriors, and the coy maidens for they were governed very strictly by the parents or those who had authority over them. This emotion of love had much the same translation as the spartan mother, whose greatest desire was to see her son become a soldier. many instances are on record where an indian mother has killed her infant

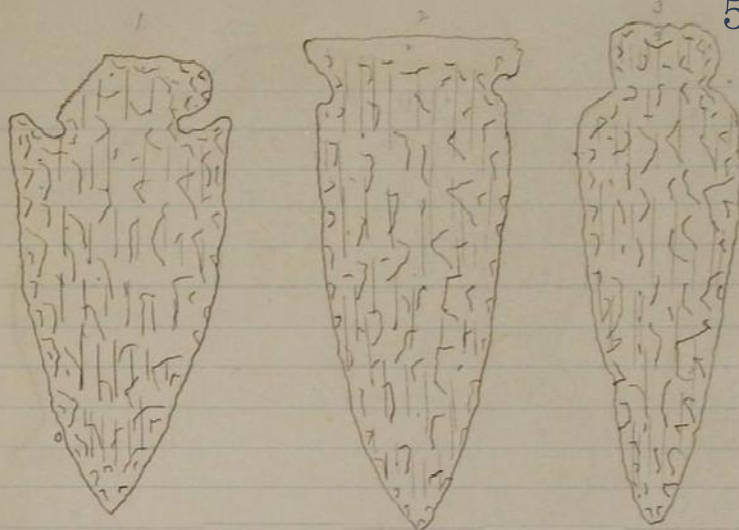
sons. "This is since they were under civilization" because they could not be great warriors. There emotion of love was not understood by the white man when he mingled, or married an indian maiden, and their expression of white mans love, was that there was not the stern rule or dictation that they or their mothers had been subject too, and cases are recorded where indian maidens have begged there white husbands to beat them, so they might know the law of submission and obedience. They like this slim bold warrior, did their part willingly and were supreme rullers of this passion and emotions. Nature played her part and so strong were her laws regarded that they were supreme rullers of them selves. Almost the only thing that nature but these to charm them or soften there nature was the colors she displayed in the flower or the autumn woods, being by nature a lover of her hardwood[?]. The love for brighter colors became a strong ruling passion. It is there fore that there understanding of colors played such an important part in their life. Their home decoration, their own dress, his favorite war paint. The spirit or life of nature, moved him, crowned him and his master piece. His sepparation from her meant death.



## Battle Ax

1. Shape
2. Size
3. Material
4. Color
5. Condition
6. Age
7. Workmanship
8. Location
9. Date found.
10. Comments

Battle Ax found in Sec 2 proper by W. Cottrell and might be classed as belonging to the neolithic age from its polished surface, and splendid workmanship. It is complete in all its parts having a finished round head, and a very deep groove running all around. It is of gray granite and very hard. It is fastened to a handle and used in their battles or to kill large game.



1. hunting spear, chert stone, rather thin, but heavy and strong point, good cutting edge, deep notch

2. hunting spear, flint stone, very heavy and extra thick, but good cutting edge, straight base.

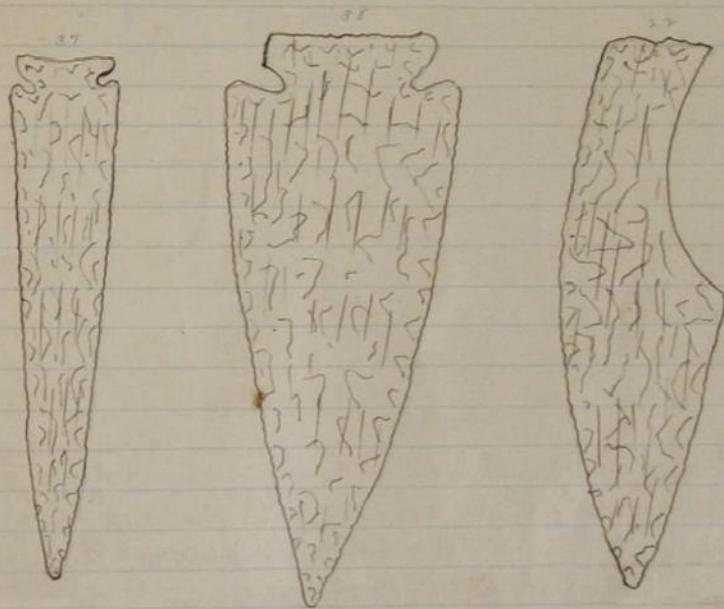
3. hunting spear, flint stone, slender but strong, rather thick, very pointed, fine work, straight slim base.





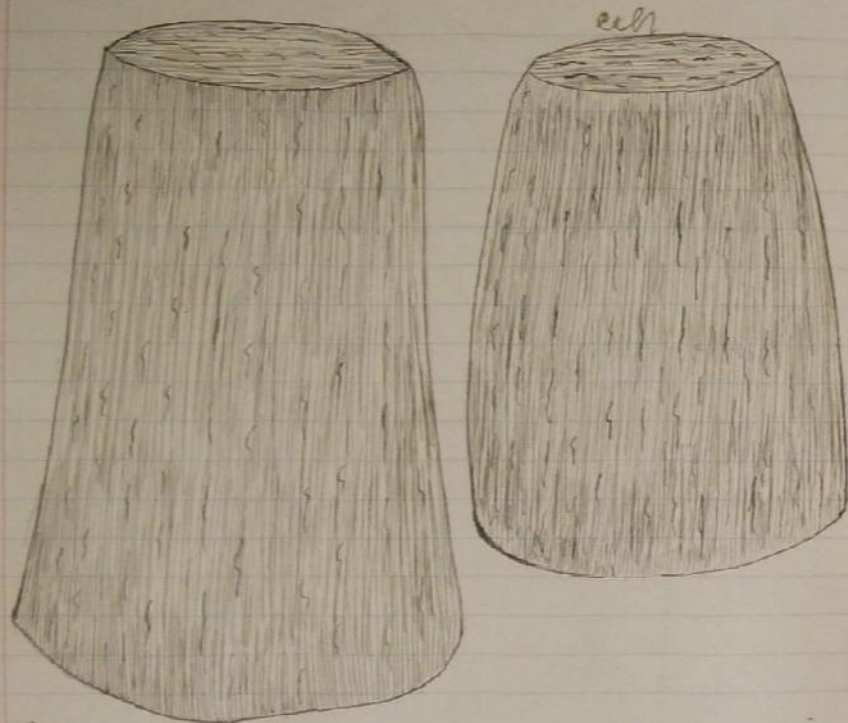
Battle Ax found on the NE 1/4 of Sec 2 Aug 9-1893. It is made of very hard granite, it also has a deep groove running all around, but does not show much work. It has a tapering point showing work.

was no doubt selected for its shape, that it might be finished in a short time, or it may belong to the Paleolithic age, The rough outline on the top shows that part was more worked at. It was found one day while threshing, near where an old building stood, having been carried on the rock pile by some former tiller of the land. I carefully hid it that day so as not to arouse curiosity.

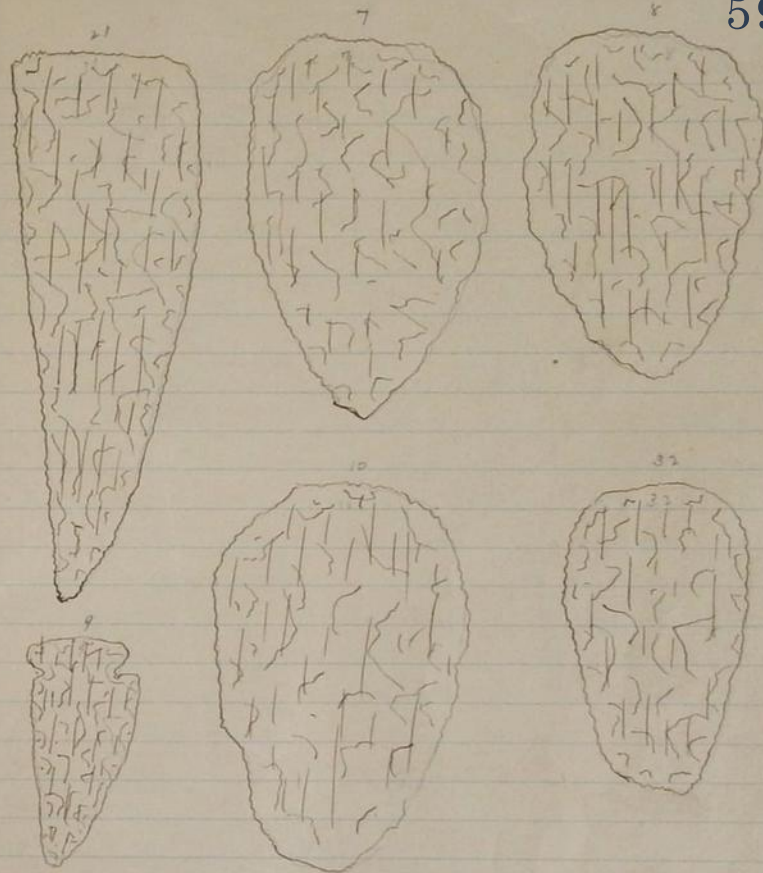


hunting spear, dark + speckled flint, very slender, fine work  
hunting spear, chert stone, rather thin, but wide deep notch and long barbs  
lance head, lighter yellow flint, extra fine work  
rounded base, partly broken

*Celt, ungrooved ax or Tom a hawk.*



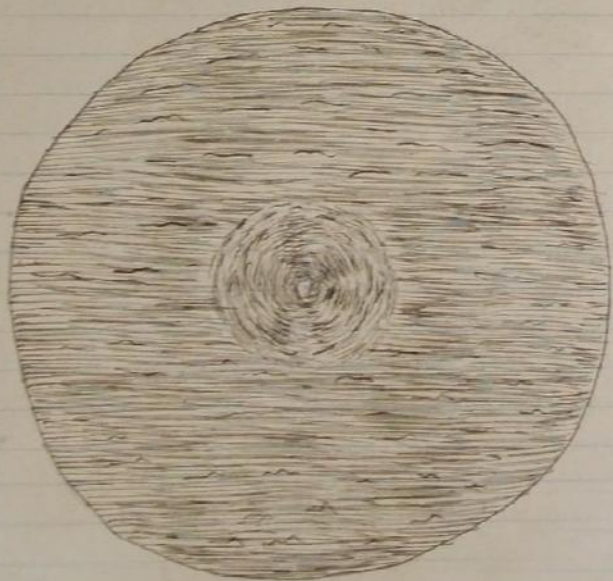
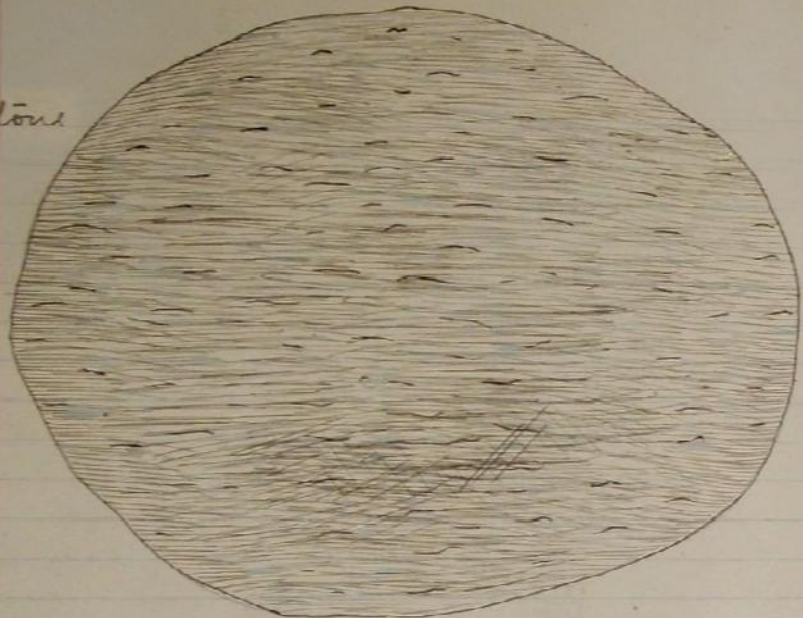
Celt, hatchet or tom a hawk or ungrooved ax found by Wade Crawford in Nov 1896 while picking corn near Le Roy, Ill. It has a flaring blade, fine work, finish and polish that it could be classed as belonging to the Neolithic age, the last half of the stone age. It is made of gray granite. They were fastened to a handle when needed in war or hunting or could be used without handle in many ways. The smaller celt has a rounded blade of darker stone, fine work and finish found in Missouri, but history lost.



skinning knife, chert stone, fine work, trio[?] cutting edge.  
 scraper, flint, good work, full cutting edge  
 scraper, " " " " " "  
 skinning knife, flint stone, fine work, notched base  
 scraper, flint, fine work, full cutting edge  
 scraper, " " " " " "



*Rub Stone*



*discus*

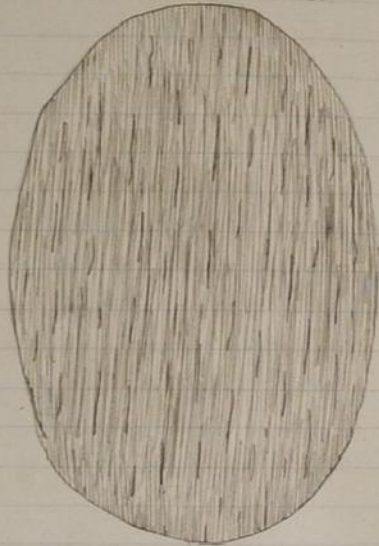
*Rub Stone found on the highway between Sec 1 and 2 some grading had been done for the road, leaving it exposed. The edges show where it has been worn from use used for rubbing hides or grinding corn. It is a glacial pebble showing no work only from use. It is a dark granite.*

*Discoid biconcave used some times in a game called "Chung Kie" rolling quoit discus throw to mix paint in, grind herbs, or medicine cup. The depressions are not very deep. It is made of very hard glacial granite (gray) It was given to me by John Eggenberger in 1905, found by him a few years before in Sec. 28 Union Township. It is the only handiwork of the primitive man in the line of game, or sports that I have*

Scraper or Fleshing tool



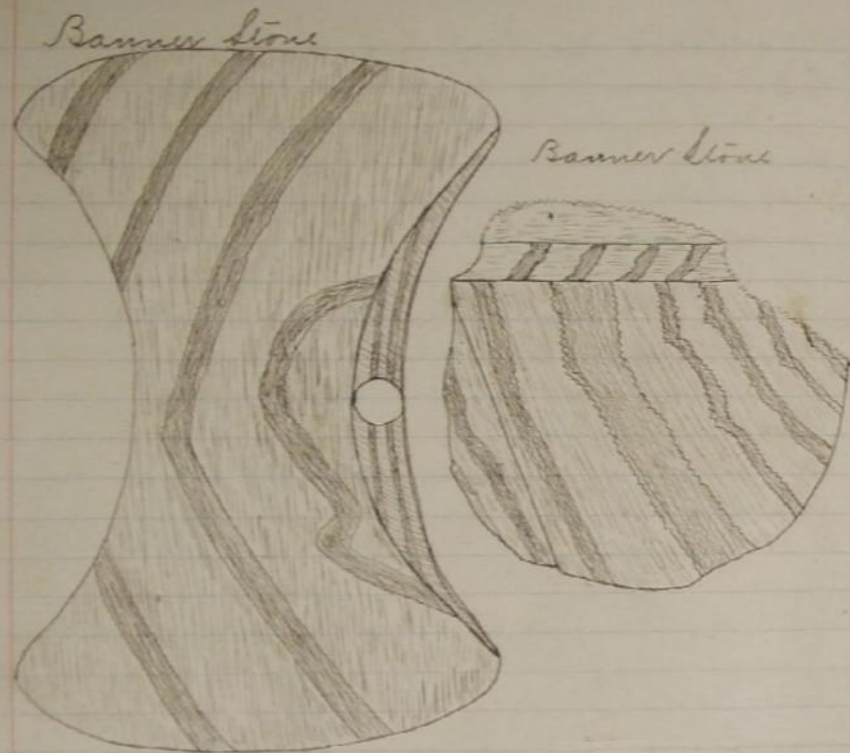
Hammer Stone



Scraper found on the NE 1/4 of Sec 6 Proper in the fall 1902. It is a rough scraper or fleshing tool. It is made of dark stone, very hard, does not show much skill in work, having a rough edge. It was found near another scraper more crude and unfinished, a celt was also found at the same time by J. Smith. He was with me on this trip along the Five Mile Creek. We also found a few arrow points. He is one of the early collectors, and has many of the implements and weapons of the primitive man in

his collection, two battle axes. one from Sec 11, this town ship. the other from Owego Township. On this trip he was again with me and found the Ax, and near it I found a glacial stone, as shown in the cut, used as a hammer stone, does not show much work, also found some arrow points. I found one fine chipped drill not broken, also saw the place where a Indian was buried. A battle ax was found by Harry Hull along the Five Mile Creek Sec 32. Another Ax was found in Sec 34 but lost. It was found near an old oak tree after a storm that had torn it down and tearing out some of the roots exposing the ax. J. Smith has some hieroglyphic writing found in Sec 22, a fine collection of arrow points.

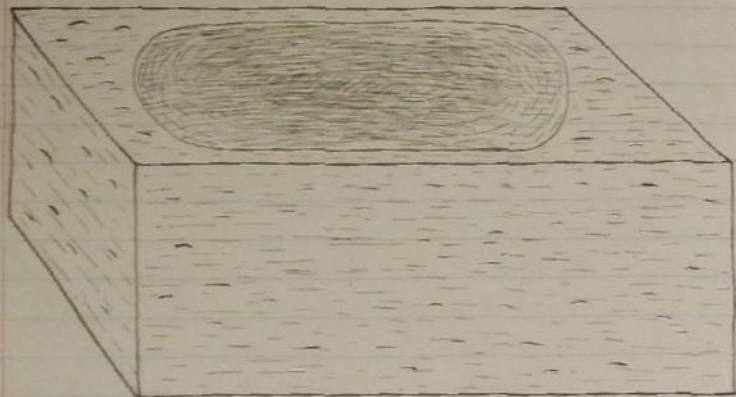




Found on the NE 1/4 of Sec 3 Apr 1887. It belongs to the Mound Builders called a "Banner Stone", used as a ceremonial ornament in their religious rits. It is made of varigated slate, with a hole drilled through it, splendid workmanship, perfect in form, double bit, flaring blade, the hole a trifle larger at one end, from its shape and form it is very rare. It is highly valued as a rare piece of work of the Mound Builders Race. It was found in the spring while plowing for oats, I had often longed for a tom a hawk and to my supprise one day the plow scraped the surface of a

smooth stone, having noticed this, but had gone a few rods, I thought I would go back to investigate, to mysupprise I found one half. I was satisfied with the part, what I thought was a real tom a hawk. I showed it to my father and Bro then and on coming back to the spot, the latter found the other half. The dirt filling the hole and freezing separated it. I succeeded in mending it, so the join can hardly be seen. It was found on Johnson Hill so concluded to dig down on the spot, the soil had never been changed, Proving to us that it had been lost on the surface.

Found on the SE 1/4 Sec 4 June 1894, same as above, but a very fine varigated slate. It is broken, exposing the hole. This shows much skill, not even a scratch from the drill. the lower edge is uneven, showing that it has been tampered with. To the left is shown a straight line, this is a deep groove, there is also one on the other side, to be finally broken off, just why it was intended to brought to a point I can not say. The blade is thin, and as it gets nearer the hole, it flares out quite prominent to strengthen that part, just what shape it was I can not say, so do not show any dotted lines. It was found in the field while raining and on leaving work, found this beautiful striped stone which could be seen plainly on account of being wet. I put it in my pocket without much inspection, till I reached home, when on washing it, found it to belong to the Mound Builders. Another Mound Builders work was found in Sec 5 but lost. This would make three pieces of their work found not far apart Sec 3, 4 and 5. It also seems strange



that they are found so close to the water shed, and no others being found in the township. that the washing of time should expose them or glacial action, one found on a hill, the other on rather a level plateau, the others I could not say, the question remains, both were a roving people, were they lost here or carried here by the latter race, the indians. I often think the latter. The story of the Mound Builders, if it could ever be written will be of great interest. They were a race of more than average intelligence, and of agriculture lind[?] encia[?] and their mounds are found in the rich valley land of Illinois, Indiana Ohio, Wisconsin + Michigan.

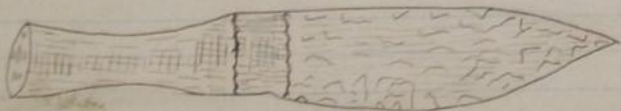
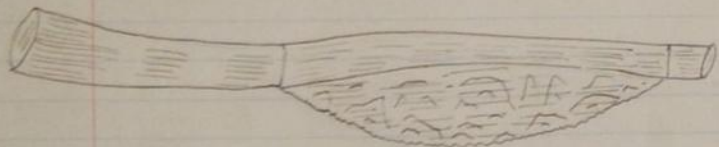
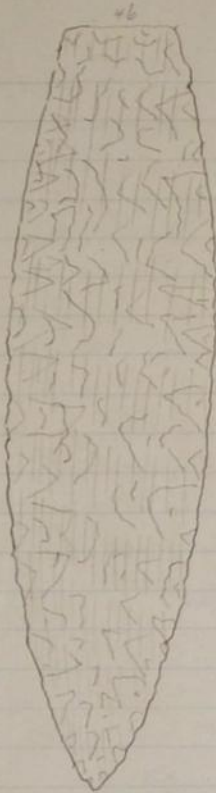
Mortar Dish found in the NW 1/4 sec 3 by N. Eggenberger in 1885 given to me in 1900. It was plowed out, the point of the plow ran into the depression causing him to notice its peculiarity, from its shape he conceived the idea of using it for a chicken trough. It was found on what we call little "Round Top Hill" from its peculiar shape, it is situated between two ravines. It was no doubt their camping place, and as it was rudely made, was not considered of much value. The cut merely shows the depression. It is made of medium soft stone. In this same locality I have found some fine arrows. one especially fine, perfect form long bare shaft and finely chiseled.



Skinning Knife

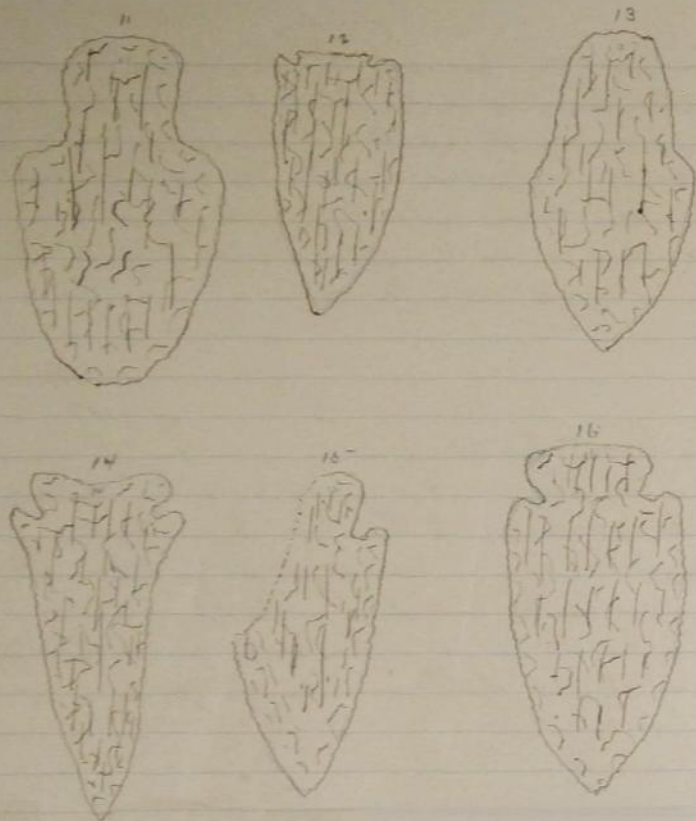


Lance Head

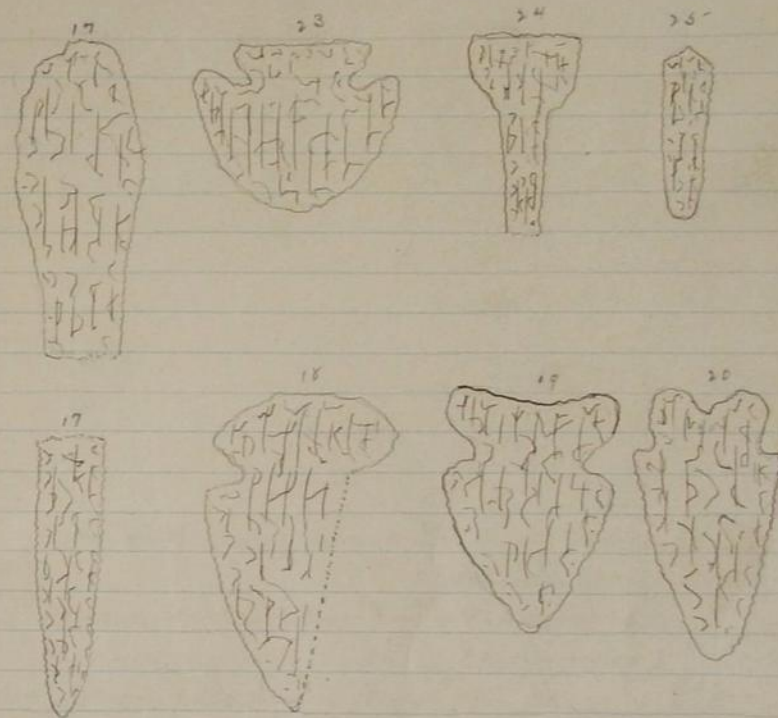


Skinning Knife found on the SE 1/4 of Sec 28 on Five Mile Creek by Arthur Stanford in the spring of 1903, bought from him in December 1913. It is called a skinning knife, can be used as a scrapper without a handle. The cut below shows how the handles were attached. The full edge shows the cutting edge. It is made from hard colored flint, chipped all around, good edge, fine work

Lance Head found on the NW 1/4 of Sec 33 Union Township by Ben Pearson in 1904 given to me the same year. As it is found so close to this township. I could not help but give it a place. being found so close. It is an extra fine lance, made of white flint stone. It is highly prized for its lingile[?] and delicate chipping. It is fastened to a long stick or staff, and would make a deadly weapon for defense.

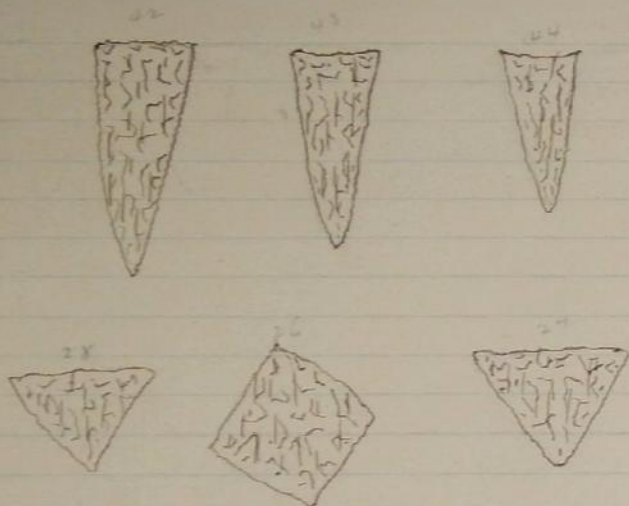


- arrow point, rounded, long straight base
- skinning knife, flint, fine work, notched base, broken
- arrow point, dark flint, extra long base, also sharp  
could be called pointed drill
- arrow point, flint, indented base, notched long head  
rotary extra fine work
- arrow point, flint, broken, short head, rotary
- arrow point, flint, extra fine work, rounded  
base, deep notched



- drill, broken, flint, fine work both end sharpened
- notched hoe or scraper or blunt drill. flint, beveled edge
- drill, flint, broken, heavy base, five work
- drill or hieroglyphic pencil good cutting edge, pointed  
and flattened
- drill flint, long slender extra fine work, broken
- arrow point, flint, broken, very round base, fine work
- arrow point, flint indented base, wide + short
- arrow point flint, try[?] notched base, good finish





spear points, flint extra fine calling edge, thin + very delicate.

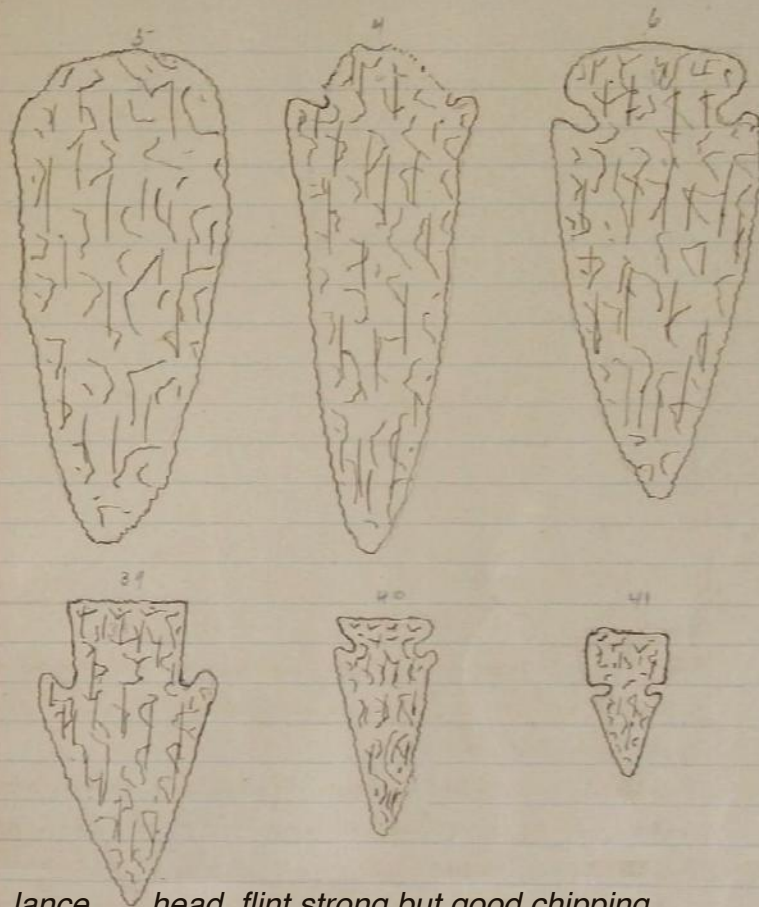
spear point flint indented base smaller good finish

spear point flint " " wider good cutting edge

triangle war point, flint fine work rare

square " " " " " very rare

triangle " " " " " rare



lance head, flint strong but good chipping

hunting spear flint rather heavy " "

hunting spear flint very round base deep notched

arrow point flint extra long straight shaft, notched

arrow point " " fine slender and thin

bird point " " heavy straight base, small



arrow point, flint extra five work straight base.  
point broken, either a notched hoe unfinished  
or a pointed drill.

Arrow point, coral (chain) *Halysites catenulata*, broken  
could not be worked on account of its formation  
seems strange they should try to chisel this  
coral formation or that they should have carried  
it along, to work at, at their leisure, if not at  
the quarries, or was it lost by some earlier  
tribe or race. It no doubt has a strange history  
Arrow point, flint, blunt cutter, easily extracted and  
could be used again, rare.

arrow point flint, small round base, deep notched  
extended cutting lobes sharpened, easily extracted  
having a cutting return, very, very rare.

arrow point, flint try[?] notched base, very long  
culling lobes sharpened, hard to extract, but I  
used only to wound. the long extended cutting  
lobes check, make a round, and could be used  
again.

arrow point, flint try [?] notched base, deep notched  
fine work, bird joint.





arrow point, dark flint, fine work but broken  
It has a very peculiar base. The only one in my collection, the sides slant to the center, the tip indented some, very rare type.

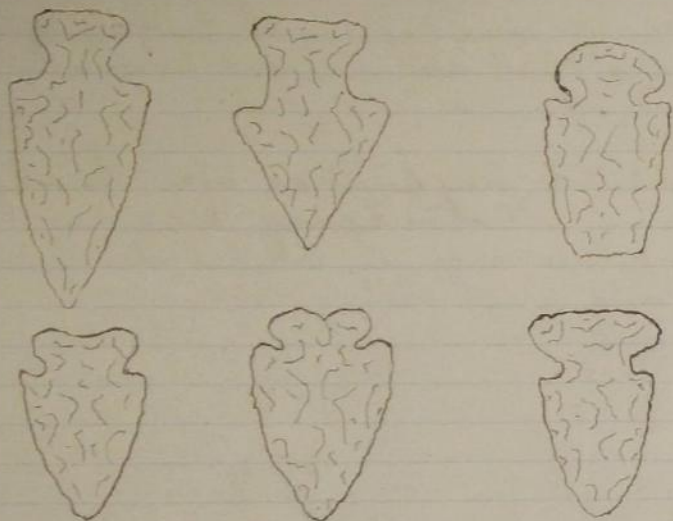
Arrow point, white flint broken, it has a very peculiar base, a long shaft, deep notched, and very crowning[?]

Arrow point white flint, short base, very long points showing still in working, very deep indented base

Arrow point, same as above, but does not show any notches, or as fine a work. very deep indented base

Arrow point, same type as the last one, very wide and short, deep indented base and slightly notched

Arrow point, very peculiar type. The only one in my collection having extra long tips or points near the notches, also indented base, and rough teeth on edge.



*Arrow point, dark flint extra fine very long base and extra long notch*

*Arrow point white flint, same type, but longer base, very peculiar style straight base and very long notches*

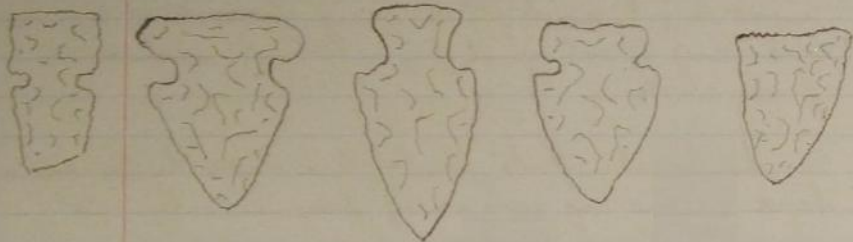
*Arrow, point while flint, very crowning base, fine notches, extra thick and heavy, showing a long but sharp bevel so as I make it rotate*

*Arrow point, striped flint extra fine work indented base*

*Arrow point dark flint very thin, very peculiar base, very short and try[?] notched, shows extra fine work*

*Arrow point white flint, peculiar type square base extending out very far. The only one in the collection having a base wider than the blade, or cutting edge*





*Arrow point, white flint, fine work small long square base, nearly a third as long as the joint.*

*Arrow point white flint, peculiar type short but wide extending base, fine work teeth edge*

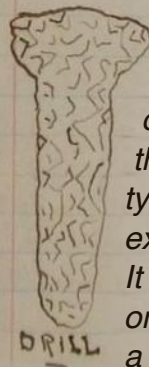
*Arrow point white flint very long shaft or base fine work.*

*Arrow point, white flint, thin and fine work indented base.*

*Arrow point or broken skinning knife the shaft or fastening[?] broken off.*



*This cut shows a peculiar piece of work, but as it is broken, it leaves us in doubt as to its use and purpose. The stone is unlike any found in this locality. being very hard, transparent, and of a quartz nature. It shows fine work + skill to cut it in such form. It no doubt is the upper part of some war weapon, which would be but a small part. It was given to me by J.C Diemer in Feb 1906, found by him on his farm in Sec 32 Union Township*



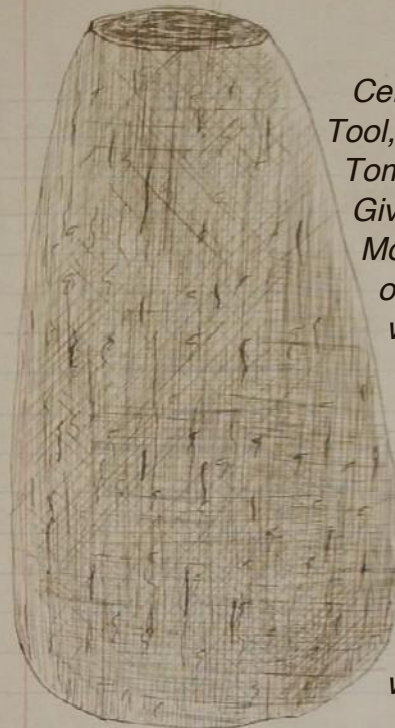
*Drill found while plowing corn in June 07, on a hill, where a another fine one was found, some year before. this is a perfect specimen of the slender type, made of white flint has extended base for fastening. It is not often that a drill is found on these open prairies, so considered a rare specimen*



*Baule Ax*

It was found in June 1905  
by Charles Black, Mrg[?] of the dredge  
load while dredging the Vermillion  
River. It was found on the bank  
near what was known as "Crab Tree Grove"  
due north of Chatsworth, near where the Charlotte  
School stands, Charlotte Township

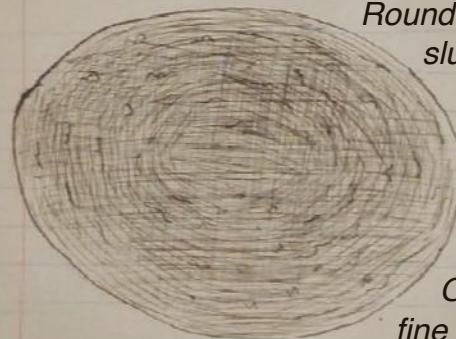
It is made of glacial granite. (green) very hard  
The cut shows where a piece was broken off. It has  
a fine finish, good cutting edge, deep groove all  
around, also small grooves on the side, something  
very peculiar. The entire tool shows a great deal  
of work



Celt, Ungrooved Ax, or Fleshing  
Tool, and some times called  
Toma hawk  
Given to me by W E Holmes of  
Morris Ill. found by him  
on the Mazon River near  
where it empties into the  
Illinois.

It is a fine specimen  
made of glacial granite  
gray and speckled white  
very hard. It is well  
balanced, fine tapered  
ground cutting edge,  
which is still very sharp.

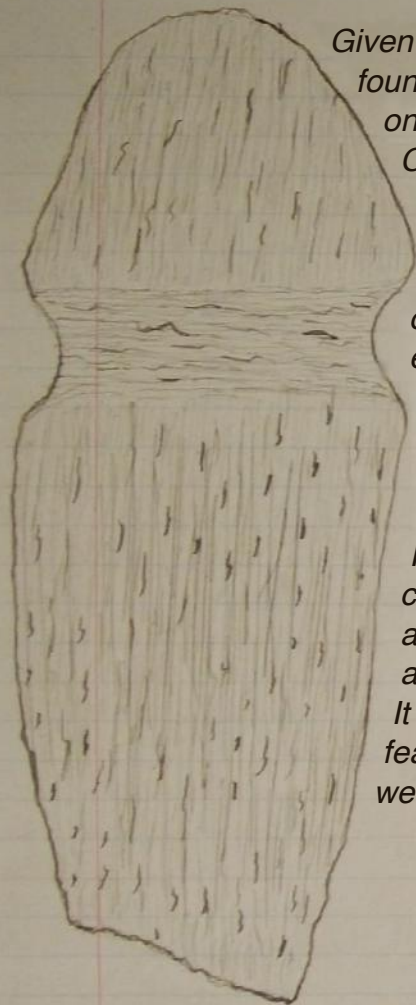
Given to me Aug 14-1907 by W.E. Holmes, Morris  
Ill.



Round hammer stone, a  
slug sewed in a sack,  
and then fastened to a  
short stick.

Found Apr, 1906 by H J.M  
while digging a cellar for  
the new house on Sec 2. The  
Old Ruston Farm. It is a  
fine specimen, made of very  
hard dark granite, fine shape and very smooth.





Given to me by George Lovelock[?],  
found by him a few years before  
on the banks of the Faulken Slough  
Creed[?] in Sec 25 Owego Twpt.

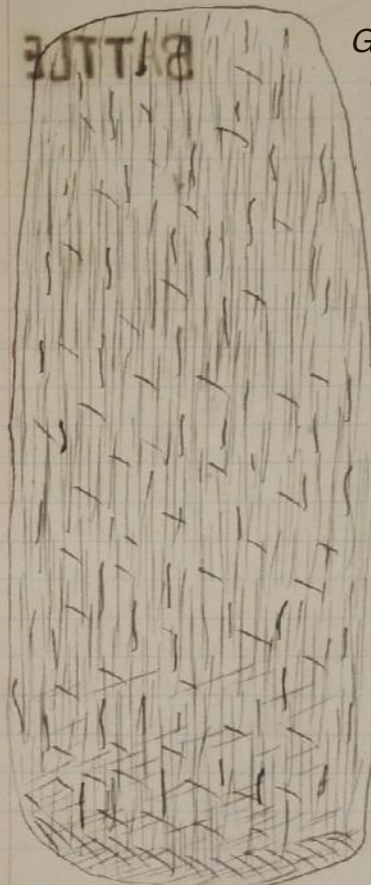
It is a very crude ax and  
probably belongs to the early  
or Paleolithic Man. The groove  
extending around it is about  
the only work done, and as  
The point is broken can not  
detect much work done even  
higher up.

It is a peculiar stone and I  
can not class it. it resembles  
a very dark gray granite  
and rather hard and durable.  
It is rather of a fiborous and  
feathery nature and higher in  
weight.

June 8 - 08. H. J. M.

*Indian Battle Ax.*

XA 31118



Given to me by Henry Kuner  
Given to him by Mrs Bornes[?]  
found near the Kicapoo Grove  
south of Fairbury Ill.

It is a splendid specimen.  
The top and side walls are  
flattened. also a good  
tapering edge. (cutting).

It is a glacial pebble and  
a gray granite very hard  
It had a very good shape  
so did not need much  
work. Dec 29 - 08.

With this specimen I got  
about 220 arrow points found  
by him at the junction of  
Indian Grove Creek and  
Vermillion River in Avoca  
Township Livingston Co. Ill

*Tomahawk -*

Old style tomahawk  
also called celt, skinner  
and fleshing tool.

It is a miscellaneous  
collection, some war  
points, bird points, fish  
spears, knives, drills, lances.  
hunting spears, chisels  
gouges, rotary arrows, and  
one biraed[?] drill.



## BATTLE AX

Found by John  
Larkins on the O.  
H-P-Noel[?] farm Sec  
4 - NE 1/4 Saumenin  
Township while plowing  
in Aug 1910. Given  
to me in September  
1910.

It is made of the  
mottled granite, show-  
-ing skilled work.

H. J. Mies  
SEP - 1890[?]

*I think of the primitive man that roamed these prairies wild  
I think of his lakes + rivers of a life that was free and wild  
I think of the deer skin wigwam that sheltered his wife +  
child*

*I think of the trail in the forest of his battles fierce and wild.*

*I think of the squaw her labor as she tended the maze +  
vinl[?]*

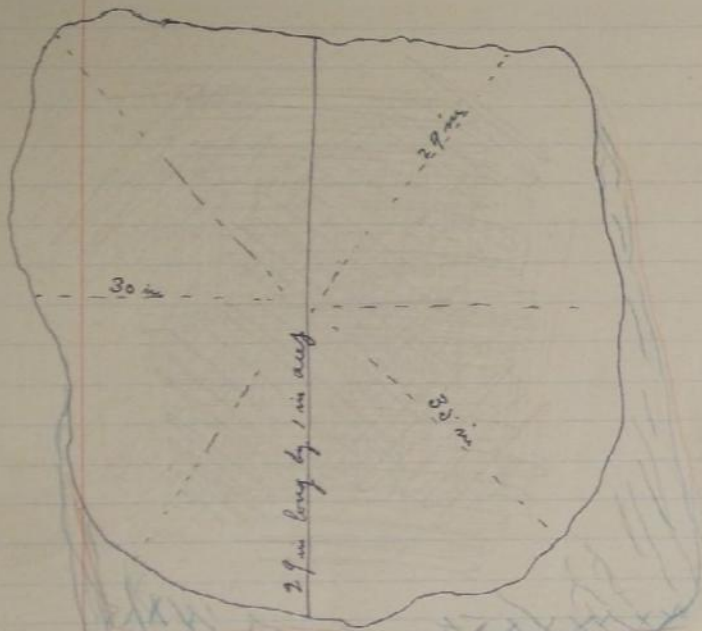
*I think of the forest monarch that was his temple + shine  
I think of the braves as they flaked their both[?] andbisled[?]  
in the may[?]*

*I think of his dreams near the rippling streams of a race he  
had to run.*

XA 3111 8



Large Anvil Stone. Amity Township. along the  
Vermillion River



Anvil stone in the Vermillion River Amity Twpt near Old Bayou Cemetery, about 10 rods east of the ravine that empties into the Vermillion River or the first Ravine east of the Cemetery. The stone is at the bottom of the bluff on the rivers edge. The bluff at this point is nearly 20 feet above the River level.

The Anvil Stone has a flat surface (material granite) (gray) and is exposed a foot above the surface. Would estimate the weight

perhaps 1000#. History pertaining to this stone. Used as a work table in shaping all kinds of weapons and tools. The groove had a special purpose in holding stone, wearing down bows and shaft, Javaline sticks. The wash has either covered up or wished away the flaking. It is the best table or anvil rock I ever found in the County. The bluff land between the Vermillion & the old channel of Rook Creek was an ideal table land and from the recollection of Tom Young an old resident in that locality says that this table land was used by the Indians "Kickapoo" for a Camp site. It is not far from the Village site and Indian Bottoms. He can remember when it was a beautiful timbered spot and the Indians kept it clear from under growth.

The Red Colored bonded stone or the Indian Spirit Stone.

I have this beautiful stone in my yard now. In all my recollections of boulders coming down in our Ice flow I have never found one so beautifully colored what connection it has with the Anvil Stone is past my understanding. Situated as close as it was to the Anvil Stone it could have been used on a Spirit Stone. Indians did worship peculiar carved and colored stone the same as the early Egyptians. The Madison Museum in Wisconsin have a Spirit Stone given them by the Pottowotomie Indians. This custom prevailed among our Indians and I am recording this as a Spirit Stone.

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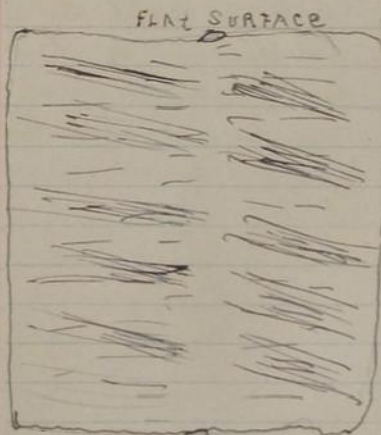
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*Effigy or ornamental piece is in the collection of Dr. Chastid of Pittsfield. III.*

*Exact size and made from white flint (No vaculite) Has been worn so much that the flaking on one side is almost smooth.*



*Fine workmanship*



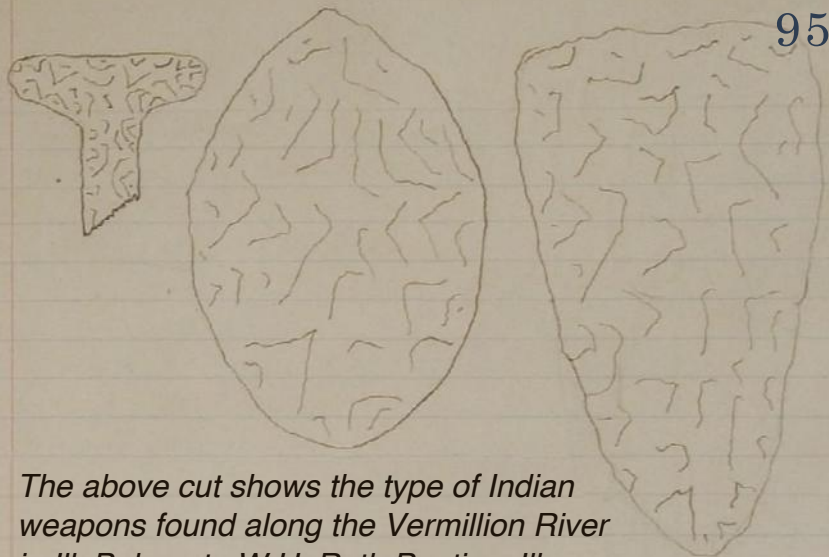
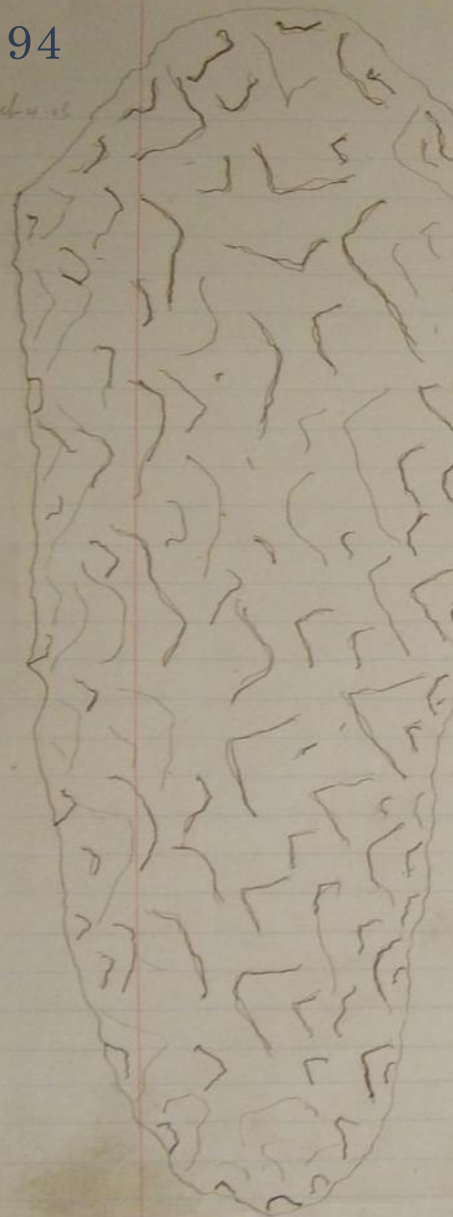
*EXACT SIZE. STONE GRINDER. found in Hermiston[?] Woods by Joe Siolevouh[?] about 1927. Materiel, banded soud[?] stone good texture, very hard.*

*Shows wear on one side. The depressions on both ends was a hold for thumb and finger when grinding. Could have also been used as a polisher. This type is very rare in the County. I only know of two specimens.*

*Hoe or half spade  
exact size, found 1905 by Edd.*

*Knop[?] along the lake shore near  
Rhcase[?] now belong to  
J. Smiet[?]*

*It is a colored yellow  
lime stone, rather rough  
tool, not a finished cutting edge  
but in all it was well fin-  
ished for its use to stir  
the soil, and probably not  
intended to be very sharp.  
both ends could be used  
but the drawing shows that  
the top was the best cutting  
edge being handed back  
leaving a small rounded  
point.*



*The above cut shows the type of Indian  
weapons found along the Vermillion River  
in Ill. Belong to W.H. Roth Pontiac. Ill.*

- 1 Broken drill. a very fine drill and the flanches[?] are  
out so that they could also be used, it is made of  
white flint, a very good cutting edge.*
- 2d Fleshing tool, extra fine work, a good cutting edge  
found near Pontiac, Ill. also the other one was found  
at the same place, near together, suppose to be an  
old Indian burying place*
- 3 same, also could be used as a skinning knife  
for it also has a very fine edge, both of these  
show extra fine workmanship*

*The drill was found in Sec 22 Amity Twpt, on a hill  
in the same locality. There must have been a camp  
or battle field for weapons of all kind were found  
there. W H Roth. + H J Mies were there un 1904 seeing  
many specimens.*



Pontiac Ill. Dec 14 - 1929.  
*This ax was given to Kenneth Knights  
 son of Scott Knights by H. J. Mies*

1929  
 1907  
 22

### Battle Ax.

found by Scott Knights on  
 his farm in Sec 8 Saunemin  
 Township, south of Eylar Ill.  
 while plowing in the fall of  
 1906.

It is a glacial (granite green)  
 pebble, and does not show  
 much work. The only  
 past worked is the groove  
 and cutting edge, the latter  
 does not show much, also  
 comes or ground to a fine  
 edge. The peculiarity of the  
 edge shows a much latter  
 work than the groove, and

while the tool could be classed as  
 belonging to the Paleolithic Age, it has  
 been resharpened by some latter  
 race. It is highly prized one of the war  
 weapons found on a farm that had  
 been tilled for 40 years and found by  
 Mr. Knights after the plow had exposed  
 it, what a history it hold of ages long  
 gone by. It was bought from him by  
 H. J. Mies in June 1907, given to Leo  
 Mies of Saunemin Ill.

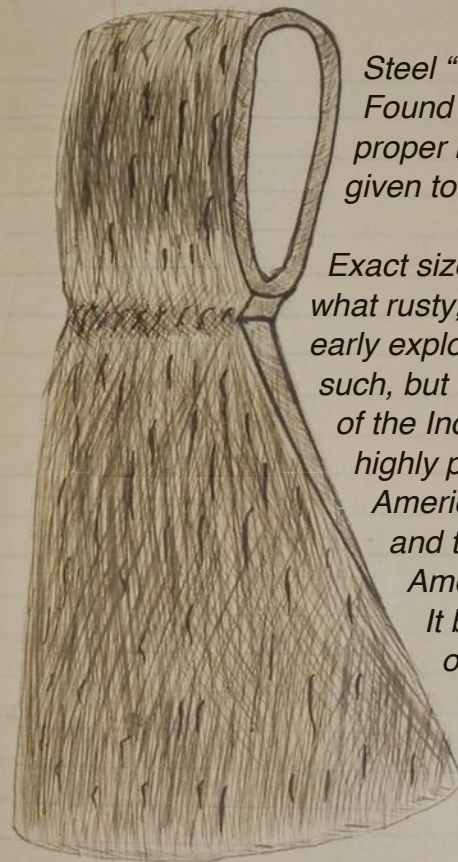


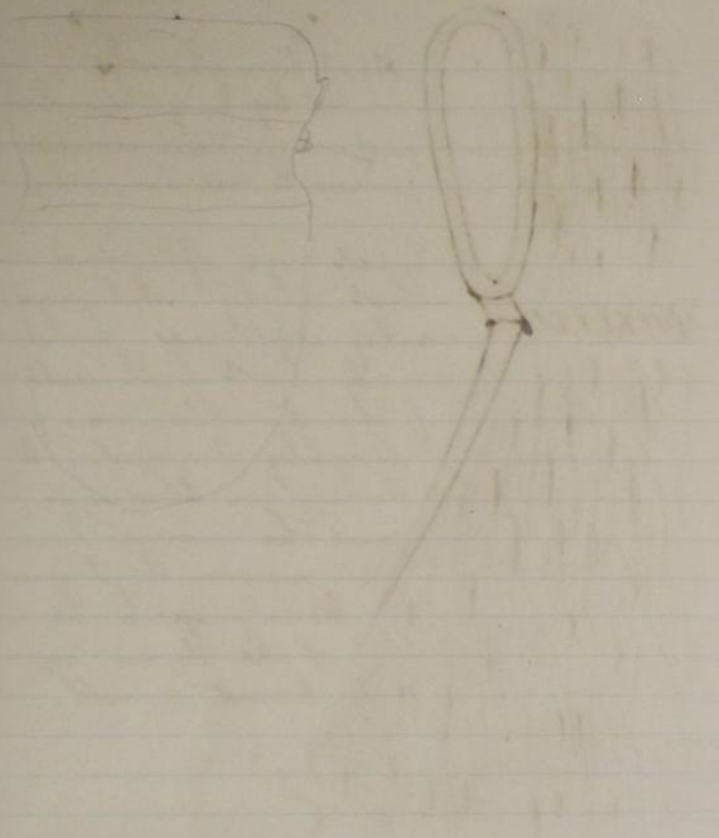
### Steel "Tomahawk"

Found by Guy Chambers in Sec 4  
 proper in Saunemin Township  
 given to me in July 1907.

Exact size, splendid work, some-  
 what rusty, belongs to the  
 early explorers, hunters, and  
 such, but fell into the hands  
 of the Indians, and were  
 highly prized. It is an  
 American Indian war hatchet  
 and the name Tomahawk of  
 American Indian origin.

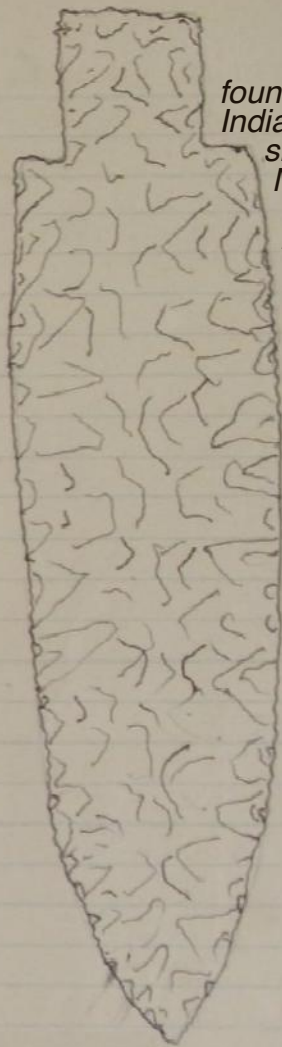
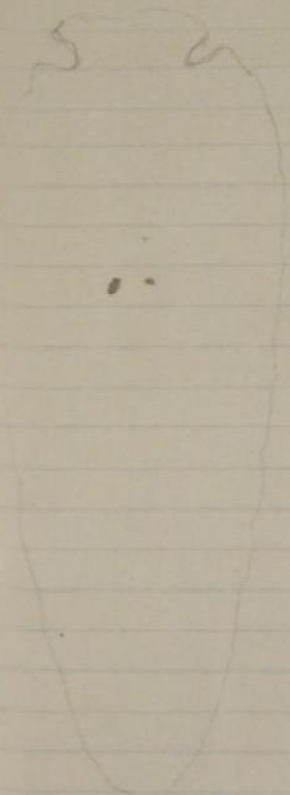
It belongs to the early age  
 of the Iron Age, being all  
 hand made.





found on an  
Indian Village  
site near  
Momence Ill

Perfect  
specimen  
en[?] - 9½ in  
long, 2 in wide  
H J Mies  
May 27, 1931.



Hunting spear point  
Seven and 1/2 inches long  
Red flint, outside surface oxidized  
found by Robert Stafford of Saunemin  
Twpt many years ago, 1868.



100

*Articles bought*

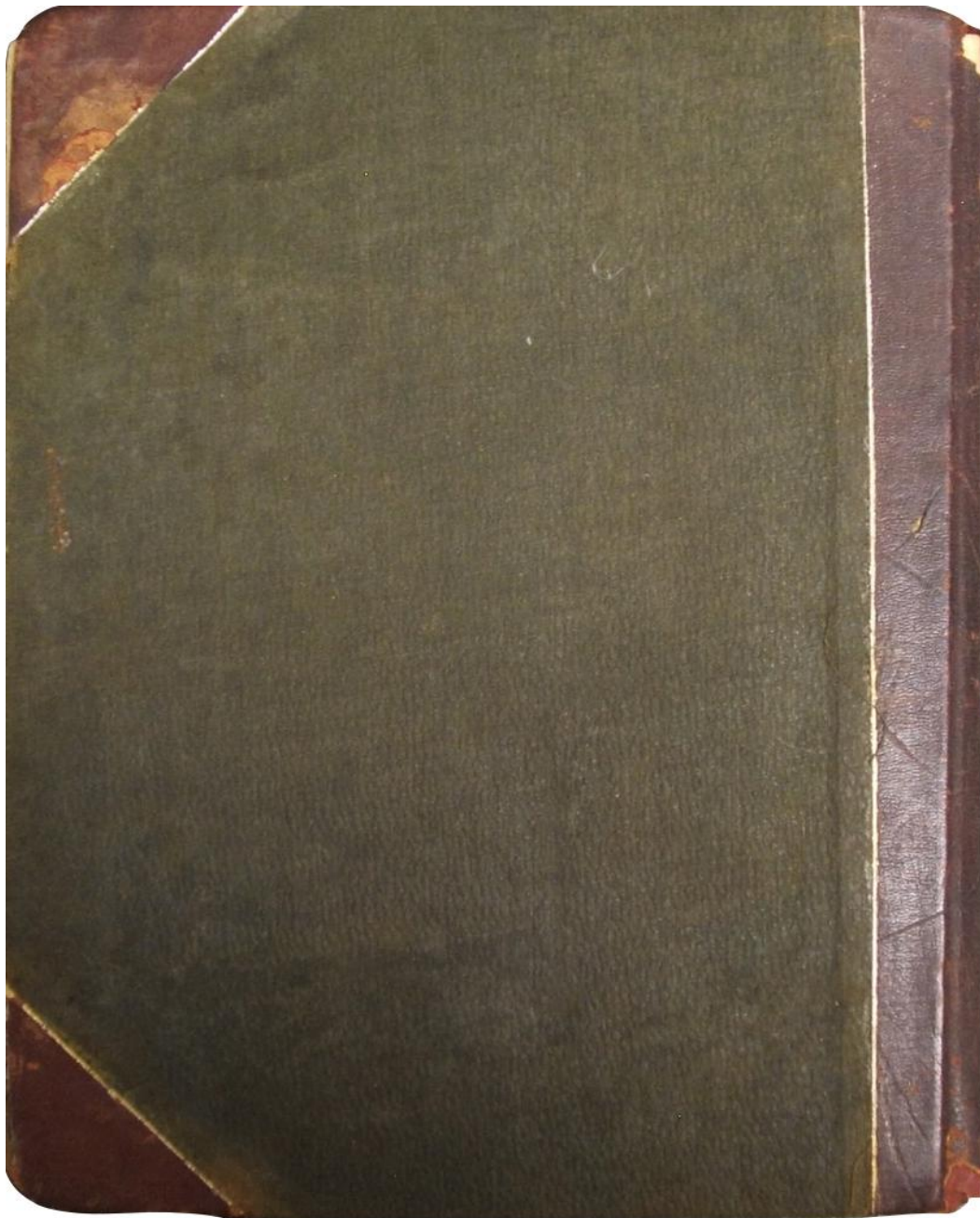
100 *Battle ax Vermillion River while dredging*

100 *Celt Wade Crawford*

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Opposite: back cover of the notebook